THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DOUBLE SHEET.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1-64. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

LATEST FROM GRANT

ALL QUIET IN THE ARMY.

MURDER OF PICKETS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 15.—Unusual quiet has prevailed along the lines in front of Petersburg the last few days, scarcely a shot being exchanged, except in the evening on the right of the line. Last night, however, quite an excitement was kept up from about 8 to 10 o'clock, when the firing gradually died away, and after midnight not a shot was heard.

Of course the pickets in the vicinity of Fort Hell were responsible for the outbreak, although some other parts of the line further west were participants.

A report is current that a number of our pickets watching the rear of the lines were taken and murdered night before last, and that in consequence the force of men on this side has been doubled.

Changes are being made in the disposition of troops, but nothing to indicate an early attack upon the enemy. The troops engaged in the late raid are almost all in good condition, but some returned from the trip with frozen hands and feet, and others are ill, caused by the severe weather.

On Friday five deserters are to be hanged. Two of them are from New York, two from New Hampshire, and one from Maryland. Deserters from the enemy are coming in daily. Seven came in yesterday.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

QUANTRELL DYING.

AFFAIRS AT ST. LOUIS.

Fears for the Safety of a Government Train.

MOVEMENTS OF COLONEL MOONLIGHT.

ST. LOUIS, December 15.—The Lawrence *Tribune* says the notorious brigand Quantrell was removed in an ambulance with Price's retreating column, sick beyond hope of recovery. The recent explosion of the steamer *Morris* at Carondolet, previously reported, is said to be the work of Rebel torpedoes.

The printers of St. Louis are on a strike, but the publication of the papers has not been suspended.

The *Democrat's* Fort Scott (Kansas) special despatch of the 2d says that yesterday a courier arrived from Fort Gibson, with despatches, causing apprehensions for the safety of a large Government train, which left the camp on Dry Wood, ten miles south of this place, on the 2d of November.

The train consists of one hundred and twenty Government wagons, five yoke of oxen to each one; thirty sutler's wagons, with six mules to each, all heavily loaded for Fort Gibson, distant one hundred and eighty miles. It was guarded by a few dismounted Indians, cavalry, and a section of artillery.

The train is now said to be corralled on Nasher River, about one hundred miles south of this place, and the men are throwing up earthworks for defense, being closely invested by the Rebel General Gaines, with seven thousand men and five guns. Colonel Moonlight is reported to be moving to the assistance of the train.

INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

General Lyon at Eddyville

CAIRO, December 15.—The steamer *Ohio Branch* has arrived with New Orleans advices of the 8th, and fifty-three bales of cotton for Cairo. She brings no news. Cotton, sugar, and molasses dull. The steamer *Anna Jacobs*, from Memphis, had one hundred and twenty-eight bales of cotton.

A steamer from up the Ohio river reports that the Rebel General Lyon and his command occupies Eddyville, on the Cumberland, with a force estimated at twenty-five hundred to seven thousand. A battery posted on the east side of the river, three miles below the town, opened on the steamer *Naugatuck*, bound down last week, but she ran past without serious damage. All the boats at Smithland are ordered to the opposite side of the river, and gunboats have been sent down to destroy the battery. Eddyville is the birth and marriage place of General Lyon, and his late residence.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

Seizure of Two Vessels.

BALTIMORE, December 16.—Provost Marshal O'Phail, of the civil service, seized two vessels in this port a month ago, called the *Francis Welch* and *Mountain Eagle*. Since then libels have been found against them in the United States District Court, and the cases are now under argument. From the diversity of interests concerned, and also the fact that already there have been presented some nice questions of law, apparent that the case will not be devoid of interest even to others than legal students. Henry Snowden, who is stated to be the ostensible owner of the vessel, and F. B. Cavron, the master, are now confined in the city jail on charges connected with the use designated to which it has been made of the vessel and cargo. John A. Williams is also represented to be owner of the vessel. All the above named are well-known merchants.

Refugees and deserters from the South are daily increasing. They present a terribly destitute appearance.

THIRD EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

BATTLE IN FRONT OF NASHVILLE.

GREAT VICTORY!!

The Siege of the City Raised.

TERRIBLE DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

HOOD'S WHOLE ARMY DRIVEN BACK.

Capture of One Thousand Prisoners, Sixteen Guns, and Many Wagons.

OUR LOSSES VERY LIGHT.

Battle to be Resumed To-Day.

NO FURTHER NEWS FROM SHERMAN.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—To Major-General Dix, New York:—The following official report of the fight before Nashville has been received from Major-General Thomas:—

Despatch from General Thomas.

NASHVILLE, 9 P. M., December 15.—I attacked the enemy's left this morning, and drove it from the river below the city very nearly to the Franklin pike, a distance of about eight miles. Have captured Chalmers' headquarters and train, and a second train of about 20 wagons, with between 800 and 1000 prisoners, and 16 pieces of artillery. The troops behaved splendidly—all taking their share in assaulting and carrying the enemy's breastworks. I shall attack the enemy again to-morrow, if he stands to fight; and if he retreats during the night, will pursue him, throwing a heavy cavalry force in his rear to destroy his trains, if possible.

G. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

Another Account.

An unofficial despatch gives the following details:—

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, December 15, 10:30 P. M.—Our line advanced and engaged the Rebel line at 9 A. M. to-day. The line was formed thus:—Steadman on the left, L. J. Wood with 4th Corps next, A. J. Smith next, with Cox in reserve next, and the cavalry, under Wilson, fighting dismounted, occupying the extreme right, aided by gunboats on the river.

The artillery practice has been fine, and at times the musketry firing continuous and heavy, and though the casualties have been light, the results are very fair. The left occupies the same ground as at the morning; but the right has advanced five miles, driving the enemy from the river, from his intrenchments, from the range of hills on which his left rested, and forced it back upon his right and centre, his centre pushed back from one to three miles, with a loss of seventeen guns and about fifteen hundred prisoners, and his whole line of earthworks, except about a mile on his extreme right, where no serious attempt was made to dislodge him.

The whole of Hood's army is here except the cavalry and one division, which has been detached to threaten or attack Murfreesboro. The whole action of to-day was splendidly successful. The divisions commanded by General Kimball, of the 4th Corps, by General Garrard, of the command under General A. J. Smith, and the cavalry division under General Knipe, were under my observation, and I have never seen better work.

General Kimball's Division carried two fortified positions by assault, with very slight loss, capturing at one point four hundred prisoners and six guns. No doubt the other parts of the line did as well. I only speak of what I saw.

Nothing Further from Sherman.

No intelligence has been received from Sherman's army later than the published despatches transmitted by General Foster and Admiral Dahlgren.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

DETROIT, December 16.—A terrible accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway, last night, caused by a collision with the westward bound train near this city. After the collision, several of the wounded passengers failed to extricate themselves from the weight of the cars, and were burned to death. Two persons are known to have suffered death in this manner; and it is reported that several others were as unfortunate.

The full extent of the loss of life has not yet been ascertained.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

List of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey Officers Exchanged at Charleston, December 11, 1864.

Captain John Morris, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery.
Lieutenant George H. Sterling, A. D. C. General Terry's staff.
Colonel John Frazer, 106th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Conyngham, 52d Pa.
Captain Y. Ten Eyck, 28th United States Inf.
Captain W. A. Robinson, 77th Pennsylvania.
Captain John Christopher, 14th United States Infantry.
Captain Andrew Stewart, Assistant Adj.-Gen.
Captain George Lemiller, 67th Pennsylvania.
Captain R. S. Cuff, 2d United States Sharpsh'rs.
Lieutenant W. H. Smyth, 14th United States Infantry.
Lieutenant R. J. Wilson, 4th United States Cav.
Lieutenant Oscar Rohn, 18th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant William C. Bosh, 53d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. D. D. Van Rensselaer, U. S. Infantry.
Lieut. C. F. Barclay, 149th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Rufus C. Gates, 15th U. S. Infantry.
Lieut. W. G. Calloway, 15th U. S. Infantry.
Capt. G. B. Dandelay, 7th Pa. Reserve Corps.
Lieut. W. H. Bricker, 3d Penn. Cavalry.
Lieut. James H. Kidd, 6th Light Artillery.
Lieut. W. W. Maynadie, 1st U. S. Artillery.
Lieut. M. C. Cousten, 19th U. S. Infantry.
Lieut. M. D. Pullman, A. C. S.
Lieut. L. F. Shroeder, 3d Maryland Infantry.
Lieut. W. J. Morris, 5th Maryland Infantry.
Lieut. J. Sweadner, 5th Maryland Infantry.
Lieut. F. H. Stewart, 5th Maryland Infantry.
Lieut. Kuhn, 5th Maryland Infantry.
Capt. Samuel F. Murry, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters.
Lieut. H. C. Potter, 18th Penn. Cavalry.
Captain Oscar Eastwood, 1st United States.
Lieutenant F. R. Eastman, 2d Penna. Cavalry.
Lieutenant C. M. Hart, 45th Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant E. D. C. Lond, 2d Penna. Artillery.
Lieutenant H. S. Horton, 101st Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant J. McGovern, 73d Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant A. A. Sweatland, 2d Penna Cavalry.
Captain E. Kissam, 9th New Jersey.
Lt.-Col. H. R. Stoughton, 2d U. S. Sh'shooters.
Lieutenant J. O. Ladd, 30th U. S. Infantry.
Captain C. W. Newlan, 7th Penna. Cavalry.
Lieut. F. J. Brownell, 18th United States.
Lieut. Myron Fellows, 149th Pennsylvania.
Col. Pennock Huey, 8th Penn'a Cavalry.
Lieut. T. H. Ward, 40th United States Infantry.
Lieut. W. G. Dutton, 62d Pennsylvania.
Capt. J. T. Pigeott, 8th Penn'a Cavalry.
Lieut. W. A. Dailey, 8th Penn'a Cavalry.
Capt. H. K. Kelly, 118th Penn'a Volunteers.
Capt. J. Krouse, 5th Penn'a Artillery.
Capt. J. L. Green, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut. H. W. Baldwin, 2d New Jersey.
Lieut. R. Bortley, Signal Corps.
Second Ass't Eng'r John Leverney, U. S. N.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Late Weldon Raid—What the Cavalry Did.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION, December 12.—Early on the morning of the 7th this division left its present camp, in company with the 5th and part of the 2d Corps, the cavalry taking the advance. But very little opposition was met with.

We struck the Weldon Railroad where it crosses the Nottoway river about thirty or thirty-five miles from Petersburg. The bridge was burned and the railroad completely destroyed to Belfield. There the enemy were found in considerable force, and it was not deemed advisable to take the place. Saturday morning at an early hour, the command started on its return march, this brigade having the rear. The enemy followed us up, and at times the fighting in the rear was very brisk; two pieces of artillery were used by the Rebels in our rear and two in the advance.

The 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry was rear guard and did the duty very effectually. The 1st Maine was also engaged for a short time.

The 2d New York Mounted Rifles was attached to the infantry, and lost considerable in prisoners. The commanding officer, Captain James M. Watson, was captured; also one other officer and 35 men.

The 6th Ohio Cavalry did not accompany the expedition, but were fighting on the Vaughan and Boydton roads, and on Saturday, with one or two other regiments of cavalry, and a division of the 9th Corps, started to meet us, and met the command near the Nowany. We returned to our old camp at 12 o'clock last night.

The weather was cold and wet, which made it very uncomfortable for men and horses.

Colonel C. H. Smith, who commands the brigade, received his appointment as brevet brigadier-General just before leaving camp.—*New York Tribune.*

Official Manifesto of the Confederates.

The following is the joint note addressed to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs by the diplomatic representatives of the Confederate Government abroad, transmitting an official copy of the manifesto of the Congress of the Confederate States:—

PARIS, November 11, 1864.—SIR:—The undersigned Commissioners of the Confederate States of America, in pursuance of the instructions of their Government, have the honor to present to your Excellency a copy of a manifesto issued by the Congress of said States, with the approval of the President, and of which the President was requested to cause copies to be transmitted to their Commissioners abroad, to the end that the same might be by them laid before foreign Governments; they at the same time communicate a copy of the preamble and resolutions of Congress accompanying such manifesto. The dispositions, principles, and purposes by which the Confederate States have been and are still animated, are set forth in this paper with all the authority due to the solemn declarations of the legislative and executive branches of their Government, and with a clearness which leaves no room for comment or explanation. In a few sentences it is pointed out that "all they ask is immunity from interference with their internal peace and prosperity, and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of their inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which their common ancestry declared to be the equal heritage of all parties to the social compact. Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiations, they have ever been willing, and are still willing, to enter into communication with their adversaries in a spirit of equity and manly frankness, and commit their cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, or the sober reflection of their adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and religious arraignment of Heaven." The undersigned beg leave most respectfully to invite the attention of the Government of His Imperial Majesty to this frank and full explanation of the attitude and purpose of the Confederate States, and will merely remark, in addition, that since the issuing of that manifesto the war has continued to be waged by our enemies with even increased ferocity, a more signal disregard of all the rules of civilized warfare, and more wanton violation of the obligations of international law. The undersigned, having thus complied with the instructions of their Government, beg to assure your Excellency of the distinguished consideration with which they have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servants.

JOHN SLIDELL,
J. M. MASON,
A. DUDLEY MANN.

A similar document, says *The Index*, has been presented to all the Cabinets of Europe, (Constantinople excepted.) Mr. Slidell has handed, in person, to M. Drouyn De Lhuys the above. Bishop Lynch will hand to the Pope the copy intended for him.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A NEW AND FORMIDABLE EXPEDITION.

Its Departure from Fortress Monroe on Tuesday.

OFF CAPE HENRY, Tuesday, December 13.—A large naval fleet, accompanied with land forces in transports, left Hampton Roads this morning, steering in a southerly direction.

The major part of the army transports left during the night.

At this writing, the flagship *Malvern* and several of the larger vessels of the fleet are in the roads, but as the sailing orders have been signalled, they will probably get underway in a short time.

The iron-clads attached to the fleet were the first to move. The single-turreted monitors go out in tow of steamers. The *New Ironsides* and the double-turreted monitor *Monadnock* propel themselves.

Thus far we have been favored with fine weather—a light wind blowing from off shore—although indications seem to point to a northeaster before we arrive at our journey's end.

One piece of destination will be made known to the public at the proper time. Suffice it to remark that ample preparations have been provided to warrant a vigorous and formidable attack upon the enemy's works.

In all probability a few days hence will give me an opportunity of sending you full and interesting details of the expedition.—*N. Y. Times.*

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

Loss of the Schooner "H. B. Hewlett," of Philadelphia—The Sole Survivor of the Crew Picked Up at Sea—Himself and a Dead Man Adrift on a Fragment of Wreck.

OFF CHARLESTON, Saturday, December 10, 1864.—In the course of my wanderings for the *Times*, I have met with varied adventures by "flood and field," and had supposed that, as far as I was concerned, the entire stock of sensations was exhausted—that there was "nothing new under the sun."

This was a vain notion, for there yet remained for me to witness the thrilling incident I am about to describe, an incident showing in a signal manner the interposition of Divine Providence in the rescue from death of a shipwrecked man out at sea, who had been floating for days with a dead comrade, on a fragment of wreck, at the mercy of the angry waves.

I was on board Colonel Mulford's despatch steamer *Ellen Hancox*, Captain Post, this afternoon, on the way from Port Royal to Charleston, having been detained at Hilton Head yesterday by as heavy a northeast gale as has been experienced on the coast for years, leaving old ocean's mane to-day lashing furiously. No sun was visible, and a dense fog shut in our horizon to very narrow limits. We arrived off Folly Island about 4½ o'clock, having passed on the way up immense pieces of wreck, which were significant of a recent disaster at sea.

Just as the darkness was closing around us, pilot Harris, of the *Hancox*, discovered off to seaward a larger fragment of the wreck than any we had yet seen, and made the suggestion that we should run down to it and ascertain if it supported a human being. Captain Post acceded, and we had scarcely changed our course when a thrill of joy passed through all on board, at the sight of a poor creature running frantically around his narrow raft like an imprisoned animal in a cage, and waving his hands imploringly.

Ever and again the man would be hidden from our view, as a mighty wave, with curling crest, curled over his frail support. The *Hancox's* boat was lowered and gallantly manned by volunteers from the crew, who did not weigh the risk to themselves in braving the angry sea, while they sturdily pulled towards the shipwrecked sailor. With some difficulty they laid their boat alongside the raft, not only getting the living man on board, but, in obedience to their humane impulse, bringing off the ghastly corpse that lay bound to the wreck beside him.

The boat returned in safety to the *Hancox*, and after the rescued man had got the chills out of his bones, by the aid of hot coffee and warm clothes, he told the following story:—

His name he gave as John R. Cruse, of Dorchester, N. J., and said that he was a hand on the schooner *H. B. Hewlett*, of Philadelphia. The vessel had been lying two months or more inside Charleston bar, with a cargo of coal for the blockading fleet, and had recently been anchored in the channel-way, and used as the inside lightship. Her crew list was a follows:—

Captain—James Brewer, of Absecom, N. J.
Mate—A. H. Dean, who hailed from some port "Down East."
Crew—Charles Winslow, of Port Richmond, Pennsylvania; Lewis Mulcott, of Millville, N. J.; John R. Cruse, of Dorchester, N. J. Eunice Turner and another seaman had left the schooner a day or two before.

Cruse, continuing his narrative, said that on Friday morning, about 9 o'clock, they experienced the full fury of the hurricane. The stock of the anchor which held the schooner broke through the force of the gale, and the vessel began to drag. An attempt was then made to let go the anchor, but the chain fouled at the hawse hole after two and a half fathoms had run out, and it was impossible to extricate it.

In this plight the vessel began to drive towards the northern bar, when Captain Brewer made an effort to get her under sail, but she would not "wear," owing to the dead weight of the anchor, and nothing further could be done to save her from going ashore. Presently she struck, and the first blow knocked her stern completely out. Heeling over on her bilge, the second blow snapped all her ice timbers like pine-stems, and in half an hour afterwards she was broken to pieces.

The entire company got on the foremast while it remained standing, and when it fell all managed to secure small pieces of the wreck, but the sea ran so high, and an ebb tide setting off shore, made it impossible for a human being to long escape drowning under such circumstances.

For an hour or more Cruse and his companions buffeted the waves, gradually becoming separated by the angry sea, and the last that he saw of them convinced him that not one could hold out a great while longer.

Dean, the mate, was on a piece of the poop-deck and Cruse drifted near him, and succeeded in getting upon it, thus obtaining a better support than the deck plank which he had seized when the vessel went to pieces. Upon this small piece of the deck he and his companion were carried out to sea, passing through the breakers of Sumter Inlet, where they were several times washed off.

Dean had been severely bruised on the head by a plank when he was thrown into the water, and only survived the injury and his desperate circumstances until 10½ o'clock on Friday night. For hours before his death he was senseless and helpless, and Cruse's strength was nearly exhausted in his attempt to hold him on the raft. After the decease of his companion, Cruse divested him of his clothing, to add to his own comfort, and lashed the corpse to the wreck, having already contemplated the horrible necessity of feeding upon it, if another day passed without relief coming to him. When we rescued Cruse, he had been thirty-three hours without food or drink.

The remains of Dean were placed in a coffin of which there were about thirty on board the *Hancox* for the burial of deceased soldiers released by the Rebels), and will be interred on Morris Island. Colonel Mulford intends to send the survivor of this frightful disaster home by the steamer *United States*, which leaves on Monday with released prisoners for Annapolis.

The *Hewlett* was built in Baltimore about four years since. She was a strong vessel of 120 tons measurement.—*N. Y. Times.*

FROM CITY POINT.

HEAVY FIRING AT DUTCH GAP.

Arrival of General Warren's Prisoners.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The steamer *Dictator*, from City Point, reports that on Wednesday night heavy firing was heard at City Point from the direction of Dutch Gap, in which the gunboats appeared to be participating.

The *Dictator* brought up to Point Lookout one hundred and fifty Rebel prisoners, principally of a Mississippi Regiment, captured by General Warren, in his late raid to Hicksford.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 16.

No News from Sherman.

Richmond papers received this morning contain no later news from Sherman. Hardee was in Savannah defending it. No important financial legislation can be expected till after the holiday recess.

Congress.

Neither House of Congress is in session to-day, both branches having adjourned over till Monday.

Unemployed General Officers.

The House Military Committee a few days ago reported a bill, which passed the House by a nearly unanimous vote, dismissing all general officers who have been unemployed for the last three months. That bill is now before the Senate Military Committee. The following named officers will be affected by the operations of this bill, according to the report of the Adjutant-General's Office:—Major-Generals David Hunter, Ambrose E. Burnside, Franz Sigel, Samuel P. Heintzelman, Daniel E. Sickles, James S. Negley, John M. Palmer, Julius H. Stahel, Carl Schurz; Brevet Major-Generals William W. Averill, George J. Stannard; Brigadier-Generals George W. Morrell, Samuel D. Sturgis, Ebenezer A. Paine, Adolph Von Steinwehr, Jacob G. Lauman, Speed S. Fry Mahlon D. Manson, Fitz Henry Warren, Francis B. Spinola, Alfred W. Ellett, Thomas W. Sweeny, Robert O. Tyler, Alexander Schimmelfennig, Frank S. Nickerson, Gabriel R. Paul, Walter O. Gresham, James B. Ledlie, A. B. Underwood, Cyrus Bussey, William F. Bartlett, John B. McIntosh, George H. Chapman, Eli Long, Selden Connor.

United States Senator from Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 16.—William M. Stewart was elected United States Senator on the first ballot, by the Legislature of Nevada, to-day.

There is no news of interest in California.

Arrival of the "Glasgow."

NEW YORK, December 16.—The steamer *Glasgow* has arrived from Liverpool, after a passage of twenty-four days.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NAVY YARD FRAUDS—PEAK'S CASE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States *vs.* ret. Peak *vs.* Colonel H. A. Frink.—This case, in which the Relator, who, being a naval officer on the Navy Yard, is under military arrest, and recommended to answer charges of fraud, &c., was before the Court this morning.

It will be remembered that at the conclusion of the argument on Monday, Judge Knox for the United States stated that he had been informed that a court martial had been convened expressly for the trial of the parties covered by the writ, and that at the request of Judge Cadwalader he agreed to amend the return to the writ setting forth these facts.

This was done; but this morning he presented to the Court a communication to the effect that a court martial had not been actually convened, but that it was the intention of the Navy Department promptly to order one for the trial of these cases.

Upon the points raised upon the argument on Monday, Judge Cadwalader then read an opinion, deciding—

1st. That the 12th section of the Act of Congress, July 17, 1862, making contractors for furnishing supplies to the army and navy amenable to military law and trial by court martial, was constitutional because a person, by making a contract, by that very act accepted the condition imposed and waived his privileges as a citizen, and subjects himself to military law—"enlists," so to speak.

2d. That under the act of July 4, 1861, authorizing bail in such cases—it decides that if any person who were before a court martial actually trying him, or convened for that purpose, were to be remanded as in custody of that Court, and he would not interfere. But not being tried before such Court, and none having been actually convened for such trial, the party should be produced, in order that the question of bail may be settled. He decides, in fact, that Peak is entitled to be admitted to bail.

The Judge desired, and again suggested to counsel, that if either party made the return to the writ should as a next life return as to express his readiness to produce the body of the relator in court.

The Judge also said that he would like to have a reargument upon the question as to whether the case the relator is within the scope of the act of Congress and the President's proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

If so, his production cannot be required. The return sets out a celebration by order of the President, and then sets out the alleged offense. How is the return to be construed? Does it show a case under the statute and proclamation? Is the direct and essential authority of the President shown?

Wednesday was assigned for the argument of these questions.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Judge Read.—George T. Mansell et al., trading, etc., *vs.* C. Hancock & Son.—This action is brought to recover damages for the breach of a sale and contract. The allegation of the writ is, that on or about December, 1863, defendants contracted with them to manufacture ten thousand sabre hanging, to be delivered to defendants by December 31, 1863, the price agreed upon there to be nine cents each; that in pursuance of such agreement plaintiffs at considerable expense altered their machinery and proceeded to fill their contract.

They manufactured and delivered about thirty-one hundred handles, after which defendants refused to receive or pay for any more. This action is brought to recover the difference between 30 cents, the alleged cost of each sabre handle to the plaintiffs, and the contract price on the six thousand nine hundred handles, which it is alleged plaintiffs were ready to deliver, but defendants refused to receive.

The defence is that the plaintiffs did not deliver as readily as the contract required, and that all that were delivered were sold to. The case is on trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—In the case of George Moore, charged with an assault and battery on Mary Horrell (a colored) in shutting her from a saloon and Pine street car, on which he was employed, the jury were unable to agree, and were discharged.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Flour is dull; sales 9,000 bbls at $9 @$9 50 for state; $11 25@12 10 for Ohio; and $10 @$13 for Southern. Wheat dull. Corn dull. Pork firm; sales of 1000 bbls at $32@32 75 for Mess. Lard firm at 29@30c. Whisky firm.

ST. LOUIS, December 15.—Hogs firm. Tobacco active, prices firm. Flour neglected. Wheat firm and too much going on account of the small supply. Whisky, small sales. Pork, small sales at prime Mess $30.

The weather is moderating and the river is full of thick floating ice.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, December 16.

The Stock Market is dull and heavy this morning, with the exception of Coal Oil stocks, which are more active, but prices are irregular. Government bonds are in fair demand at about former rates, with large sales of 5-20s to notes at 109@109¼, and 10-40s at 102; 116¾ was bid for 6s of 1881, and 117 asked; Pennsylvania 5s are selling at 99½.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Reading sold at 59½@60, dividend off; and Little Schuylkill Railroad at 44½; 67 was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 58 for Philadelphia and Germantown; 80 for Lehigh Valley; 15¾ for Catawissa common, 37¾ for preferred; and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; 16¼ was asked for Camden and Amboy; 59 for Minehill; 31 for North Pennsylvania; and 52 for Elmira preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue quiet, but prices are without any material change. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 48; 67 was bid for Second and Third; 18 for Arch street; and 20 for Green and Coates; 80 was asked for Fifth and Sixth; 47½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 11½ for Race and Vine; and 26 for Girard College.

Canal shares are unchanged, with the exception of Susquehanna, which has advanced ¼, with sales at 15@15¼; Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 30½; 33 was paid for Schuylkill Navigation common; and 125 for Morris Canal preferred; 36¼ was asked for Delaware Division; and 75 for Lehigh Navigation.

There is very little doing in Bank shares, and prices are without change. Farmers' and Mechanics' (old stock) sold at 69; 33½ was bid for Mechanics'; 90 for Kensington; 43½ for Penn Township; and 51 for Girard; 185 was asked for North America Bank.

Coal Oil shares are more active, but prices are unsettled. Corn Planter sold at 7; Caldwell at 6@6½; Densmore at 8½; Dalzell at 8½; Egbert 3¾; McClintock 5½; Noble and Delamater 9½; Oil Creek 6¾@7; St. Nicholas 4¾, and Walnut Island at 2 94; 37 was bid for Maple Shade; 3½ for Perry; 8 for Irwin; and 3½ for Rock Oil.

Money continues plenty, and there is very little demand outside of the Banks. Loans on call are freely offered at 5@6 per cent. per annum. Prime commercial paper is scarce, and discounted at 7@9 per cent.

Under the glorious news from General Thomas this morning, gold is very dull, and prices have declined about 2 per cent. since last evening. Opening at 235¼; fell off and sold at 234 at 11 o'clock; 233¾ at 12; rallied and sold at 234½ at 1 P. M.

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

10 A. M.	235¼	12 M.	34
11 A. M.	234	1 P. M.	234½

Market very dull.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 16.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 112 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

16 sh Irwin Oil	b5 9¾	100 sh Van Buren	2¾
100 sh Reading	cpg 60	100 sh Washington	2¾
100 sh Venango Oil	1	100 sh Walnut Island	2¾
100 sh Howe's Eddy	6	100 sh Phila & Erie	28½

FIRST BOARD.

$18,200 U S 5-20s	109	1000 sh Feed Dam	3
$100 do	109½	50 sh McClintock	5¾
$1000 do new	106¾	100 sh Noble & Del	9¾
$2000 Penn 5s	98½	500 Wasco	3
$100 do cpn	94½	100 sh Read...ops in	60
$1000 Cam. & A 6s '75	99	200 sh do	59¾
$2000 Pa. R. 1st m	112	250 sh Oil Creek	6¾
$5000 Pa. R 2d m	107	100 sh do	7
150 Lehigh Val. bds	107	200 sh St Nicholas	4¾
$5000 do	106¾	500 sh Walnut Is	2 95
100 sh Densmore	8½	400 sh Sch. N. com	15
200 Cow Creek	2¾	100 sh do	15½
100 sh Dalzell Oil	8¾	31 sh Far & Mec	69
500 sh Egbert Oil	3¾		

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal	7¾	8	Franklin Oil	1¾	
Big Mountain Coal	5½		Howe's Eddy Oil	1¾	1¾
Green Mt. Coal	4	9	Irving Oil	9¾	9¾
N. Carrondale	9		Pope Farm Oil	¾	¾
New Creek	1	1¾	Densmore	8	8½
Western Coal	¾		Dalzell Oil	8	8¾
Clinton Coal	1¾		McElhenny	5¾	6
Boiler Coal	12		Roberts Oil	2	3
Diamond Coal	16		Olmstead	2¾	2¾
Swatara	6½	7¾	Noble & Delamater	9¾	
Penn Mining	10	10¾	Hibbard	2¾	2¾
Connection	¾	¾	Story Farm	2 31	2 44
Keystone Zinc	1¾	2	Bronze Zinc	1¾	2
Excelsior Oil	1¾	1¾	Petroleum Centre	¾	3¾
Big Tank	2	2¾	Egbert	¾	1
Continental	2	3	Hope Island	¾	1
Farrell	1¾	2	Curtin	12	14
Oil Creek	7		Phila & Oil Creek	1¾	1 69
Maple Shade Oil	30	40	Gulf Creek	3¾	3¾
McClintock Oil	¾		Germania	1	1 1 16
Pennsylvania Pet	3		Corn Planter	6	7
Perry Oil	3¾	4	Briggs	1	
Mineral Oil	2¾	3	Rock Oil	4¾	4¾
Keystone Oil	1¾	2	Tarr Farm	2 41	
Phila. & Tideout	¾	1	Globe Farm	1¾	
Crescent City	3		School & Oil Creek	2¾	
Reno	3		Upper Economy	¾	1
Revere	3		Walnut Island	2¾	
Great Western	3		Eldorado	2¾	
Branden Island	¾	2	St. Nicholas	4¾	
Atlas	2		Tarr Homestead	5	6
Sherman	2		Caldwell	6	6¾
Dunkard	1¾		Hyde Farm	5¾	5¾
Pool Creek Oil	1¾	2	Venango	1	1
Mingo	3 94	4	Cow Creek	2¾	
Venango Oil	8	1	Cherry Run	29¾	30
Union Petroleum	2¾	2 21	Sanburn		3
Deacon Oil		1	Allegheny & Tidet		3
Seneca Oil		7	Mercer & Cherry	1¾	2¾
Organic Oil		1¾	Burning Spring	2	3

—Coal tonnage of the Reading Railroad Company:—

	Tons.
For the present week	51,395
Same week last year	48,180
Increase	3,215

—Coal tonnage of the Schuylkill Navigation Company:—

	Tons.
For the present week	10,143
Same week last year	7,358
Increase	2,785

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port during the past week:—

Flour, bbls	12,150
Wheat, bushels	41,200
Corn, "	23,500
Oats "	32,600

—The following are the receipts of Coal Oil at this port during the past week:—

Crude, bbls	3160
Refined, bbls	4585

—The returns of the Bank of England for the week ending November 23 compare with the statement of the previous week as follows:—

	November 16.	November 23.
Public deposits	£5,342,308	£5,518,850
Other deposits	14,470,216	14,358,521
Government securities	10,074,542	10,074,542
Other securities	12,049,243	12,784,497
Notes in circulation	20,191,265	19,541,805
Specie and bullion	15,805,359	14,121,904

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Maine, Jarvis, Negua la Grande, S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Rival, Applegate, Key West, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr M. D. Haskell, Salem, Captain.
Schr W. S. Loud, Frye, Boston, Hunter & Co.
Schr W. Hunter, Eldridge, S. W. Pass, H. A. Adams.

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1864.

For the Evening Telegraph.

SHERMAN.

BY RICHARD COE.

Oh for a line direct from noble Sherman,
Fresh from the seat of war;
So that the loyal heart might well determine
His dangers all were o'er!

What joy to hear the booming of his cannon,
By far Atlantic's wave;
To know that 'neath victorious flag and pennant
Our victorious heroes lave!

To hear the shout with which, on God reliant,
They make the sea their base;
To see the Stars and Stripes flung out defiant
In every foeman's face!

Whether those foemen be our kith and kindred,
Base England or bold France;
To know that nothing yet has let or hindered
Brave Sherman's sure advance!

Oh for the day—nor in the future distant—
When monarchs shall be taught
That, unto Rebels, to be kind-assistant,
Were labor sadly wrought!

To have the chalice, with its potion bitter,
Presented to their taste,
And see the nations all around them titter
With undissembled haste.

Shame, shame to England, unto France a hissing,
We scorn them to their teeth!
The day will come our curse shall turn to blessing
Beneath the olive wreath!

The day will come, as brightly breaks the morning,
When Freedom's dag unfurled
Shall, like the glistening dew-drop, self-adorning,
Salute a ransomed world!

Oh speed that day, thou God of joy and gladness!
And may the nations all,
Bereft of clanking chains and tears of sadness,
Before Immanuel fall!

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

Affairs Around Richmond—Active Movements Postponed Until 1865—General Grant to Take a Holiday—Sherman Before Savannah—His Army in Line of Battle—The Rebels Able to Cope With Him—A Fight in the Valley.

SHERMAN.

From Georgia—Gen. Sherman's Movements.

From the Richmond Daily Examiner, Dec. 15.

We have again to report that another day has passed without the receipt of definite advices from Southern Georgia. We have no doubt that SHERMAN has now arrived before Savannah, and now holds the same position there, in some respects, that HOOD occupies at Nashville. It would be very difficult to learn the result of any battle near Savannah, by way of Augusta, as the news would necessarily come from the rear of the enemy, and, if forwarded to Augusta, would occupy some time in its transmission to that city by couriers. The most direct and speedy news from Savannah would reach us by telegraph via Charleston, but we apprehend that the wires have been cut between those cities, as there has been no direct communication with Savannah for several days.

Thirty days have elapsed since SHERMAN started upon his expedition, and he must now be near the end of his journey. If we fail to hear of him before the next change of the moon, through Confederate sources, the Yankee papers will be sure to contain something from him by the way of the coast, of the sensational and exaggerated style. We hope, therefore, that whatever news from Savannah reaches the War Department during the next day or two will be given to the public.

Whatever he may do now will have little effect on the fortunes of this war. His campaign may yet furnish some additional material for Yankee brag, but has attained no strategical object, beyond the ruin of a belt of country a couple of miles wide, between Atlanta and the sea, and his presence on the sea coast is far less injurious and dangerous than either at Chattanoga or Atlanta.

The Union Troops Near Savannah.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 13.

There is nothing new from Georgia. SHERMAN is near Savannah, probably not five miles distant; but he has not yet made an attack, and it is still doubtful whether he will do so or make for the coast south of the city. Yankee newspaper statements to the contrary notwithstanding, it is very certain that he has not yet opened communication with the coast, though it is not to be denied that he may do so very soon. It is to be hoped he will not seek to leave the country without attempting the capture of Savannah. The army and people are prepared for his reception.

A later despatch, received from below Charleston, states that SHERMAN'S army was in line of battle (at what point we will not say), confronted by a strong Confederate force. A battle was imminent, and our generals there had expressed themselves fully able to cope with the enemy.

The News from Georgia.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 13.

We have nothing later from Georgia, our exchanges from that State having failed to reach us for several days. In default of news, we copy from the Columbia *Guardian* the following telegram relative to the fight at Waynesboro':—

AUGUSTA, Dec. 5, 1864.—To Governor M. L. BONHAM:—About midnight, on the 3d, WHEELER'S cavalry attacked the enemy on the Savannah Railroad, a few miles below Waynesboro'. Following up their defeated cavalry, he came upon a heavy force of infantry tearing up the railroad; at daylight a very heavy force of cavalry, infantry and artillery, before which he retired, fighting, to Brier Creek, inflicting a heavy loss on the enemy. This morning it is ascertained they have moved rapidly towards Savannah, our cavalry pressing their rear. All our available means should be concentrated at Savannah and Grahamville, and the people of the country should tear up and blockade all roads leading across the Savannah River, below the mouth of Brier Creek. (Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

An Appeal to Those at Home.

Our proposition for a Christmas dinner for the soldiers is, we are glad to see, meeting with a substantial indorsement.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* contains a communication, to which it gives an editorial indorsement, calling upon those at home to send something to the soldiers for a Christmas dinner.

"The Yankees, not content with giving their mercenaries a Thanksgiving treat, are making extensive arrangements, we learn, to furnish them a tremendous Christmas dinner. Will Confederate fathers, mothers, wives and sisters permit our brave boys to eat hard bread and bacon on that blessed holiday, while they are feasting upon roast turkey, spare ribs, and other luxries? We hope not.

SHERIDAN.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 13.

Gallant Fight in the Shenandoah Valley.

A very handsome affair took place in the Valley last Tuesday. Captain BAYLOR'S company, of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, has been on detached service for two weeks, under Lieutenant BAYLOR, and on last Tuesday were to meet at Kernstown. The Yankees got wind of it, and fifty-six of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry went up there to catch our men as they came in squads to the rendezvous. It happened, however, that before they arrived, Lieutenant BAYLOR had thirty-five men together, and, hearing of their trip, caught them near Stonewood. Only thirteen of the Yankees escaped, seven being killed, seven wounded, and the rest are now in the Libby. We did not lose a man. In the two weeks BAYLOR'S company, which numbers thirty-five men, has been on detached service, it has captured eighty-five Yankees and one hundred and fifteen horses, averaging six a day.

GRANT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 13.

The War News.

The reconnoissance of General LONGSTREET on Saturday, and the shelling of Fort Gilmer the same day, were, in the opinion of many observers, the closing events of the expiring year on the line below Richmond. No movement of importance, it is thought, will be undertaken by either side until after the first of January. The holiday season is fast approaching, and it is not improbable that General GRANT who was invited away from New York by an absurd rumor of the evacuation of Petersburg, may revisit his family to spend the Christmas with them. The severe weather and condition of the approaches may also prevent active hostilities for a while; but, nevertheless, our Generals cannot be too vigilant at all times. We have a wary foe to contend with, and we may be sure they will avail themselves of the slightest opportunity to obtain an advantage. Let our pickets, therefore, be ever on the *qui vive*.

From the South Side we have nothing of interest. It is presumed that WARREN'S raiding column has succeeded in returning to the lines of the main army.

Warren's Column.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 13.

Since the receipt of General LEE'S official despatch of Saturday, announcing the repulse of WARREN'S column at the Meherrin River on Friday, and their subsequent retreat, nothing authentic has been learnt from this vicinity of the enemy. Report says that on Saturday they were making their way back to their main army at Petersburg, and were being much worried by HAMPTON. We shall probably hear of their safe arrivals. The Yankee papers say that the Second and Fifth Corps are engaged in this expedition. Like all the statements coming from this source, this is incorrect. The column consists of the whole of the Fifth Corps, two divisions of the Second Corps, and about fifteen hundred cavalry.

A BATTLE IN FRONT OF NASHVILLE.

Success of Our Troops Over Hood's Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 11:30 P. M.—To Major-Gen. DIX:—The Department has just received unexpected despatches from Nashville, announcing that General THOMAS, with the forces under his command, attacked HOOD'S army in front of Nashville, at nine o'clock, this morning, and, although the battle is not yet decided, the whole action to-day is described as splendid and successful.

Our line advanced on the right five miles. The enemy were driven from the river, from low intrenchment, and from the range of hills on which his left rested, and forced back upon his right and centre, and had his centre pushed back from one to three miles, with the loss of seventeen guns and about fifteen hundred prisoners, and his whole line of earthworks, except about a mile on his extreme right, where no serious attempt was made to dislodge him.

Our casualties are reported light.

HOOD'S whole army, except the cavalry and a small force near Murfreesboro, were engaged.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

TROUBLE IN CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Resisting the Enforcement of the Laws—Troops Sent to Quell the Disturbance—The Insurgents Fired Upon—Their Leader Killed—His Followers Wounded and Captured.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 15.—Major R. J. DODGE, Provost Marshal-General of Pennsylvania, this morning received a report from Captain SOUTHWORTH, commanding United States forces in Clearfield county, which indicates a very serious encounter between the citizens and the soldiery in that county.

It appears that many citizens of Clearfield county who have been drafted under the various calls of the Government for troops, have refused to report themselves to the proper authorities after notification. They have screened themselves from the officers of the law, and when finally driven to the wall, and the alternative presented of surrendering to lawful authority or forcible resistance, have chosen the latter, and like the conspirators of Columbia county, they have defied the Government and conspired against the execution of the law. They have armed and organized for permanent resistance, having provided rude means for defense in their lone mountain mainesses.

The force sent to Clearfield some two months ago for the purpose of arresting these deserters consisted of one company of the Two-hundred-and-first Pennsylvania Regiment, under command of Captain THOMAS F. MALONEY, of Harrisburg. About the time of the Presidential election this force had a skirmish with some deserters, whom a detail of the company under command of Captain MALONEY attempted to arrest. In this skirmish shots were freely exchanged between the parties, and the fact was developed that the deserters were well organized, and although they were driven in confusion by the military, with one man of their number killed, it was deemed advisable to send reinforcements. Major DODGE therefore detached Companies A, B and C of the Sixteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, then quartered here, for duty in Clearfield county.

The report of Captain SOUTHWORTH relates that on Monday afternoon, as his company was on the march on the Osceola turnpike, he received information that a party of deserters and other citizens were quartered in a house near Phillipsburg. The company marched to the house, which was in close proximity to the road, and all arrangements being made, demanded the surrender of the party, which was replied to on the part of the deserters by a fierce fire of rifles and other arms. The action was short and decisive. JOE ADAMS, who appeared to be a ringleader in the disturbance, was instantly killed, and several of his followers were severely wounded. Nineteen of the party were captured, the rest escaping.

This action, though otherwise attended with beneficial consequences, unhappily resulted in the killing of Private COPPER, of Company C, Sixteenth Veteran Reserve Corps, of New Hampshire, formerly of the Sixth New Hampshire Veteran Volunteers.

It is ascertained that other and larger parties of deserters are intrenching themselves in the mountains, and stirring news may be expected from that region.

ADAMS, who was killed in the action, is known as a notorious depredo and bounty jumper.

The captured party is still held at Phillipsburg, and will be tried by a Military Commission.

COAL AT FIRST COST—COST PRICE TO Stockholders $7½ per ton—Immediate Delivery—Coal of best quality.—Shares, each entitling to one and a half tons, at first cost, every year for twenty years, and to cash dividends of profits from the surplus coal, may now be obtained at $10; per above, based on subscribing, and half on January 5 next, of the MUTUAL BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 121 S. THIRD Street (opposite the Girard Bank). Stock Capital, $300,000, in $2,500 shares. Reserved working capital, 12,500 shares.

Subscription of 4 shares, $36; of 10 shares, $90; of 20 shares, $170; of 50 shares, $420; of 100 shares, $825; of 250 shares, $2000.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividend, every six months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well-built Coal Works at Dunmore (near Tremont), with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Screw Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other machinery and apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 90,000 tons, to be extended to 180,000 tons per year.

The Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable coal veins, extend within the lines of the Company for two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to markets.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.:—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $3 30 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distance of the Company's coal yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.

The Company and all the mining works are clear of debt, and all operations are conducted on the cash principle.

For circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No. 120 S. THIRD Street, second door, opposite Girard Bank.

Agent for Reading.—Mayor Hoyer.

Board of Directors.—William Ford, D. H. Wolfe, Robert P. King, R. Selmonde.

WM. SCHMOELE, President.
A. B. JAMES, Secretary. 11-21-1m

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT IS A great thing in these dark days. PULLINGER'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE REFLECTORS, for both day and gas-light. Gas Reflectors for windows with two burners give more light than six burners with the kind now in use.

Gas-fitters furnished at low rates. Daylight Reflectors, for lighting dark rooms, and basement offices, &c., without the use of gas. Office,

11-12-1m No. 431 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting and an Election for President, six Managers, Treasurer and Secretary, will take place on the second MONDAY (10th) of January next, at 12 M.

WILLIAM H. WEBB,
12-13 11-7 Secretary.

OFFICE OF HONEY-COMB PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 424 FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.

The Subscription Books will be closed on Thursday, December 15.

The Certificates of Stock will be issued on Monday, 19th inst., on surrender of the Receipts.

WILLIAM MANN, President.
THOMAS TOLMAN, Secretary and Treasurer. 12-9 5t*

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, NO. 1216 CARNET Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1864.

At the Stated Meeting of the Union League, held December 12, 1864, the following Officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
J. GILLINGHAM FELL.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.
Wm. H. Ashhurst, Samuel E. Hale,
Horace Binney, Jr., Morton McMichael.

DIRECTORS.
J. L. Clarke Hare, Dani. Smith Jr.,
Lindly Smith, N. B. Browne,
Jas. L. Claghorn, Jno. B. Orne,
Chas. Gibbons, H. C. Lea,
Geo. H. Boker, Wm. Sellers,
Jos. B. Townsend, Ellerslie Wallace, M. D.,
Geo. Whitney, Cadwalader Biddle.
J. B. Kenney,

GEORGE H. BOKER,
12-14-6t Secretary.

PITTSBURG, 8TH DECEMBER, 1864.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the KOBB OIL COMPANY have this day declared their third monthly dividend, for November, of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable after the 20th inst. to the Philadelphia subscribers at the office of McCutcheon & Collins, No. 240 N. FRONT Street.

WM. McCUTCHEON, President.
ROBERT WEAY, Jr., Secretary. 12-10

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, Commonwealth Building, No. 613 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, that the Bounty offered by the City of Philadelphia was withdrawn on FRIDAY, December 9, and that no bounty will be paid to men mustered in or enlisted after that date.

In future the Commissioners will meet on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, from 1:30 to 4:30 P. M.

JOHN BLAIR,
12-12-6t Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERVISORY Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.

The Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments having resolved to adjourn sine die on the 31st instant, all persons having claims against the said Committee are requested to present them for payment to R. E. CORSON, Agent, at the Rooms of the Committee, on or before the 30th instant.

12-8-12t CADWALADER BIDDLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GIRARD ESTATE, No. 92 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1864.

PROPOSALS TO LEASE GIRARD COAL LANDS.

In compliance with a resolution of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, approved May 26, 1864, sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, December 16, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., to lease such part of the north dipping veins on the Israel Cope, James Howell and Edward Lyman tracts not heretofore leased in the present form of leasing the Girard coal lands, excepting that the parties shall covenant as lessees to pay—of the market value of lump coal as the same shall exist at Port Carbon—for chesnut, at the same standard and value, so however that the sum paid shall not be less than twenty-five cents for each ton of coal mined not chesnut; and not less than ten cents for that and of other tracts on the same terms to such other persons as may be accepted in accordance with the provisions of a resolution to which this is a supplement, who shall present sufficient evidence that he is a competent and skilful miner and only able to fulfil the covenants of the lease. Said proposals to be opened in the presence of the Committee on Girard Estate, and the lease to be awarded to the highest bidder.

The acceptance of the bidder and the mode of arriving at the price of coal at Port Carbon to be determined only by the execution of a lease in writing.

CHARLES S. SMITH,
12-9-6tw 11. Superintendent of the Girard Estate.

OFFICE OF THE FAIRMOUNT AND Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, that a Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the agreement made on this day between the Directors and Managers of the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, and the Directors and Managers of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, for the owning and consolidation of the corporate rights, powers, privileges, franchises and property of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, into and with the Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, and to vote for the adoption or rejection of the same.

12-14-wfm-6t C. B. DUNCAN, President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above Company, that a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of C. B. Duncan, Esq., No. 436 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the agreement made on this day, between the Directors and Managers of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, and the Directors and Managers of the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, for merging and consolidation of the corporate rights, powers, privileges, franchises, and property of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company into and with the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, and to vote for the adoption or rejection of the same.

G. B. DUNCAN, President.
PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1864. 12-wfm8t

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.—DIVIDEND No. 2.

The Directors have this day declared a
MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF
TWO PER CENT.
to Stockholders of record,
payable on and after the 15th inst.
Books close on WEDNESDAY 7th inst.

G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
No. 14 Farquhar Buildings.
PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1864. 12-5-10t

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA —Department of Arts.—The examination of the College Classes, at the close of the First Term, will be held in the following order:—

Monday, 12th.—From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Professor Kendall (Analytical Geometry), written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by Professor Frazer (Astronomy), oral.

Tuesday, 13th.—From 9 to 11, Seniors, by Professor Kendall (Integral Calculus), and Sophomores, by Professor Coppee (Clark's Elements of the English Language), written. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Professor Frazer (Mechanics), oral.

Wednesday, 14th.—From 9 to 11 Seniors, by Professor Jackson (Horace's Epistles), and Sophomores, by Professor Frazer (Hydrogy), written. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Provost (Intellectual Philosophy), oral.

Thursday, 15th.—From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Professor Allen (Antigone of Sophocles), and Freshmen, by Professor Kendall (Algebra), written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by the Provost (Moral Philosophy), oral.

Friday, 16th.—From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Kendall (Geometry), written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by Professor Coppee (Mahan's Field Fortifications), oral.

Monday, 19th.—From 9 to 11, Freshmen, by Professor Allen (Xenophon's Hellenica), oral. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Professor Jackson (Cicero de Amicitia), oral.

Tuesday, 20th.—From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Allen (Thucydides, Sicilian Expedition), oral. From 11 to 1, Freshmen, by Professor Coppee (Weber's Universal History), oral.

Wednesday, 21st.—From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Jackson (Tacitus's History), oral.

Thursday, 22d.—From 9 to 11, Freshmen, by Professor Jackson (Livy), oral.

GEORGE ALLEN,
12-16-8t Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Shareholders of this company are notified that, under the action of the Board of Directors they are entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 5th instant.

Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.

This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.

The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received under the resolution.

11-15-12t THOMAS T. FIRTH Treasurer.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, November 26, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this Office until noon of the 1st of January next, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of stock in the

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And Richmond do

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GAMES OF ALL KINDS,
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 10, 1864.

Notice is hereby given of the readiness of this Department to redeem on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds as authorized by law, the Three Years Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum, issued under Act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes not so presented, after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
12-11-10t Secretary of the Treasury.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.

Estate of JANE ADELAIDE MULHOLLAN, a Minor.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and granting Annuities, Guardians of the Estate of Jane Adelaide Mulhollan, a minor, and to report distribution of the balance to the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Tuesday, December 27, 1864 at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 717 Walnut street, in the City of Philadelphia.

JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.
12-12-mw6t

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If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high born head to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WHAT IS?
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to *grease*—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three*.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1864.

SOME NOTED FRENCHMEN.

BERANGER, BALZAC, GIRARDIN, AND THE DUKE DE MORNY.

We take from *London Society* some scraps of French gossip amusing enough to beguile a stray half hour. The French author lives a public life, and a class of literary men even make a living by picking up and recounting in print the oddities and vagaries of their more noted companions.

BERANGER.

Beranger was the most modest of genius of all. His mania was to preserve his incognito, and he shunned his popularity by dwelling in the out quarters of Paris, and several provincial towns; but the royalty of the *bon roi d'Yvetot* always declared itself. At Vincennes he assumed the name of Bonain, but in vain. On his birthday the great ones of the city surprised the good woman in whose house he lodged by presenting themselves with congratulations, chaplets, and garlands. One of the plagues of his existence was the perpetual assault upon his slender purse by the crowd of unfortunates who write. Not a single manufacturer of bad couplets ever spared him a supplication, concluding always with a quotation from his own works. Passy was his favorite retreat, for close by was the charming Bois de Boulogne; and every week he gave a dinner, to which was invited Chateaubriand, Lamennais, Lacordaire, George Sand, and others of the like genius. What gorgeous gossip must have flown from lip to lip at these frugal repasts!

But these pleasures were too bright to last. The Municipal Council in full state, Monsieur le Maire at their head, waited on him to inform him that by reason of the lustre his presence shed on Passy it had conceded to him gratuitously and perpetually, the right of occupying at his death the best place in the cemetery.

Beranger was so touched by this attention that he fled Passy immediately, and took up his abode in the Quartier du Luxembourg, Rue d'Enfer.

Despite warnings and censorship, the poets and literary men of France cannot complain of want of social recognition. During the first years of the present empire, a lady, a great lady, *a very great lady*, "in short," as Mr. Micawber would say, "the Empress," desired Monsieur Merimee, the senator and academician, to call upon Beranger "*de le saluer de sa part*," and to tell him that she ardently desired to see him and receive him. The poet, surprised, flattered, and embarrassed, replied with all sorts of excuses. He was unaccustomed to empresses; he only desired in his old age, and at the end of his career, to live in quiet obscurity. He requested to be relieved of an honor which, etc., etc.

Her Imperial Majesty, on receiving this reply, sent back to him to say that, "As he would not call on her, she would visit him."

It would have been a sight worth seeing, that meeting between the old poet and the young Empress. Those who have had the good fortune to see that august lady smile, can judge of its effect upon Beranger.

Apropos of royal personages, the life of the last Duchess of Parma is a melancholy proof of the truth of the adage that uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. While in her cradle, her father, the Duc de Berri, was assassinated before the mother's eyes. She had not reached her tenth year when the revolution of July forced her family to quit France. Nine years afterwards, the Prince, her husband, struck to death, expired in her arms, and since then has been compelled to abandon the duchy, to which she had been recalled for a brief time by the counter revolution.

What a life! And in its course how many thousand obscure and happy ones have envied her!

BALZAC.

There is a pleasant story of how the great Balzac was confined for a week in the Hotel des Haricots, the disciplinary prison of the National Guard.

In the height of his popularity Balzac, like Beranger, sought to avoid visitors. To this end he hired rooms under the assumed name of Madame Dupont. To which place Leon Gozlan, who discovered his retreat, once addressed a letter:—

"A MADAME DUPONT
(*nee* Balzac).

At this time the great novelist served in the National Guard, which institution he held in horror; and believed that by hiding he should relieve himself of his odious duty; but civil-military law knows no respect for persons, and at his recognized home the authorities had "filed" all the summonses and orders that precede the incarceration of refractory and inattentive National Guardsmen. Of these, of course, Madame Dupont knew nothing.

The sergeant-major of the company which had the honor of inscribing De Balzac on its muster-roll was by trade a hairdresser and perfumer. Enraged at the illustrious writer for his revelation of several of the inner secrets of hairdressery and perfumery in his novel of "Cesar Birotteau," the military barber resolved to avenge the "trade" and the troop. All that he wanted was to catch the renowned novelist in the street, for domicile is inviolable.

One morning, while Balzac was writing one of his wonderful "Incarnations de Vautrin," his servant entered his study and informed him that a box containing an Etruscan vase had just arrived below; that the porter, after three days' search, had discovered that M. de Balzac was staying *chez* Madame Dupont. Inspired by curiosity and love of the artistic, the great author ran down stairs in his dressing-gown. A man, carrying a case, stood at the door. Balzac stepped into the street.

"Trapped!" cried the sergeant-major perruquier, at the same moment avenging his own art and his prisoner's want of patriotism.

Away went the sham porter and the sham box. In vain Balzac pointed to his *robe-de-chambre* and slippers. The barber-sergeant was inexorable. A crowd assembled, and the author of the "Comedie Humaine" was marched off.

A DOZEN AND A HALF OF SNUFF-BOXES.

Much has recently been written of Oriental subtlety, of the fine observation and pregnant apprehension of the Eastern races; but perhaps the wily Asiatic is sometimes "sold" by the simple European. When Said Pacha was in Paris he sent for a celebrated jeweler and thus addressed him:—

"Before I leave France I desire to present some of your chiefs, who have honored me by their sympathy and attention, with a trifling proof of my esteem. Have you a dozen and a half of gold snuff-boxes set with diamonds of the value of about four thousand francs each?"

"Your highness," replied the jeweler, "at the present moment I have by me only six of the description you desire; but if your highness will deign to begin by the presentation of those six, in a few days I will supply you with six others, which you also can distribute; and in a week or so after that, I will complete the order by bringing the remaining half-dozen."

"Be it so. Let me have the first six immediately."

The snuff-boxes were delivered, and the Pacha distributed them, accompanied by letters Orientally polite. A few days passed, and the jeweler was again announced.

"Your highness," he said, according to my promise I have the honor of bringing you six more snuff-boxes."

"Good! When shall I have the others?"

"As soon as your highness has given away these."

"Good! My secretary shall send them off immediately."

"In that case, your highness, I will do myself the honor to wait on you again in three or four days."

The second six were sent to the honored recipients, and the indefatigable jeweler soon brought the others.

That is to say, not all: he only brought five.

"Your jewelry has given me the highest satisfaction," said the gracious potentate; "and the friends who have done me the honor to accept them are equally delighted, for I have received from all of them—but one—letters expressing the liveliest thanks.

"All but one! Was your highness kind enough to say all but one?" asked the jeweler.

"Yes, my secretary tells me that when the box was sent to his house, the chief was not in town, which explains his not having favored me with his acknowledgements. He returns on Sunday. But how is it you have only brought me five boxes to-day? My list of presents is made out, and I must not leave one chief without the compliment I have paid to others."

The jeweler paused for a moment, and then said, "Did not your highness say that the recipient of your munificence who had not yet acknowledged your gift would be in Paris on Sunday?"

"Yes, and I take my departure on Saturday."

"Then if your highness will graciously leave me the name of the eighteenth personage you desire to honor, I will take care that on Monday, or Tuesday at the latest, he receives your highness' gift."

"Between this and then you think you can furnish the eighteenth box?"

"I can, your highness."

"It must in all points be exactly like the others, for I must not make any invidious distinction."

"Your highness will graciously acknowledge that of the half-dozens I have hitherto presented, each one is precisely similar."

"True."

"I give your highness my word of honor that this last shall be as exactly like its predecessors."

"Good! My secretary will pay you seventy-two thousand francs."

The odd part of the story is, that if any prince should wish to present his admirers with diamond snuff-boxes, he will find half a dozen at the shop of the celebrated jeweler who had the honor and profit of supplying Said Pacha; and what is still more extraordinary, they are all exactly similar to those made for, sold to, and presented by that potentate.

WHO COMPOSED THE MARSEILLAISE?

We know from the authority of Sheridan's "Mrs. Puff," how possible it is for two great authors to hit upon the same idea, but that two composers should hit upon the same air requires an amount of credulity beyond us. Here is evidence conflicting enough to puzzle the most intelligent of special juries.

M. Alexandre Boucher, who was born in the year 1770, was a celebrated violinist. He was also remarkable for an astonishing resemblance to the first Napoleon.

"In '92," says M. Boucher, "I spent an evening in the Faubourg St. Germain at the Hotel de Montaigne, Rue de la Chaise. During the *soirée*, a colonel who was on the point of departure for Marseilles to join his regiment, took leave of the mistress of the house. Madame de Montaigne introduced us.

"'I am charmed to meet you,' said the Colonel, 'and I shall profit by the introduction by asking you to compose a march for my regiment—*a l'improviste*, if possible.'

"I sought to excuse myself. I objected that I had no music-paper; and a guest ruled a sheet of ordinary paper with a pencil. Madame de Montaigne supplicated, and at last I yielded, wrote the march, and the colonel departed with it in his pocket. I had not even time to arrange it. When the colonel arrived at Marseilles he gave it to the bandmaster. It was played on parade, and became the favorite march of the regiment.

"About this time Rouget de l'Isle, the reputed author and composer of the 'Marseillaise,' was imprisoned for political causes in fort St. Jean, in Marseilles. His jailer, seeing that he occupied himself incessantly in writing verses, one day said to him:—

"'Mon officier, why not write a song in honor of our armies? The Marseillais neither like the words nor the air of the "Carmagnole," but there is a march the band plays every day—a quick, stirring, inspiring air—every one is singing it. Why not write words to it?'

"The imprisoned soldier set himself to work, and his words were adopted by the crowd who had before adopted my air.

"Judge of my astonishment when in the 'Marseillaise' I recognized the march I had written at the Hotel de Montaigne. It came from Marseilles, and was naturally called the 'Marseillaise.' If, as biographers have stated, Rouget de l'Isle had composed it at Strasbourg for the departure of the volunteers of the Army of the Rhine, it would have been called the 'Strasbourgeoise.'

"Years after I was dining in Paris, and Rouget de l'Isle sat beside me. Having so long heard his name coupled with my compositions, I looked at him with considerable curiosity, and compliimented him with marked significance upon his famous words.

"'But you don't speak of the music,' said he. 'Your opinion as a great musician is of value. Does it not please you?'

"'Yes.'

"'You must know, then, that the air is not mine. It is a march of I don't know whom, that was played at Marseilles when I was prisoner there during the Terror.'

"I soon convinced him that I was the composer, and after congratulating me, he said:—

"'You are forever robbed of the fame of your own work, for though I proclaim you the composer, the words and air are so inseparable that no one will believe me!'

"'Keep all the fame yourself,' I answered. 'Bet for your genius my little march would be forgotten, or played sometimes in a garrison town. You have ennobled, sublimed it, and it has become yours by the power of poetic absorption!'"

Thus for M. Alexandre Boucher. On the other hand a letter from M. Nortiel, of the Library of Strasbourg, protests "against the fable, prompted by *amour-propre*, told by M. Boucher. It was in '93, says M. Nortiel, and within the walls of Strasbourg, that the sublime Hymn of Liberty was composed, and it was inserted in the 'Affiches de Strasbourg,' on the 7th of July of the same year, and was entitled, 'Chant de Guerre pour l'armee du Rhin, dedie au Marechal Luckner.' Copies of this journal still exist which prove this fact. From Strasbourg the hymn spread rapidly through the departments, and it was first sung in Paris by the volunteers of Marseilles as they entered the city gates. It was christened the 'Marseillaise' by the Parisians themselves."

We have heard, too, that the illustrious composers is so delighted with the singing of our thoroughly English Mr. Santley that he intends to offer him one of the chief *roles* in the forthcoming opera.

GIRARDIN.

The hand of improvement is ruthless, even in Paris, where sentiment has its share in councils imperial, senatorial, and municipal, and the house in which Monsieur and Madame Emile de Girardin held their celebrated reunion is now abandoned to the pickaxe. In that famous *salon* Musset, Victor Hugo, De Vigny, Balzac, Sainte-Beuve, and Lamartine were constant guests. It was there that deputies and academicians were made and unmade. It was a power in the Paris which is a power in the world.

Madame de Girardin, whom Chateaubriand called *la Muse de la Patrie*, though an authoress, felt the deepest affection for her husband, the most entire confidence in his energy and talents, and always fought upon his side with the ferocious tenderness of her sex. It is said that since he entered the arena of politics and literature, M. de Girardin has neither torn nor burned a single letter—that they are sorted and stacked in alphabetical and chronological order, with copies of the replies sent to them. What a collection! How many people in high places must mourn M. de Girardin's care and caution, and wish that they could buy, beg, borrow, or steal those dreadful pieces of written paper, that form an unprinted library of documents of and from all sorts of persons, under three governments, and during a succession of unprecedented and unforeseen events! What materials for a work on Modern History for some Parisian Macaulay!

How singular is the public of women of letters on the Continent, and how dissimilar to the domesticity of our own fireside novelists and poetesses! In 1837, Madame de Girardin, then Mademoiselle Delphine Gay, and at the charming age of three-and-twenty, "assisted" at a dinner given by the Ambassador of France to some naval officers who had rescued several captives from Algiers. During the dessert she recited some verses inspired by the event—verses which caused so strong an excitement that she was received at the capital as a member of the Academy of the Tiber. Charles X. accorded her a pension for her *Chant de Sauve* which she soon forfeited by another chant, in which the chief of the expedition to Algiers was treated with a license which the minister considered past the bounds of the poetic.

It was not enough for Madame de Girardin to fight upon her husband's side. She did it openly, avowedly, and publicly. She proclaimed herself his partisan. While De Girardin was suffering from the rigors of the *coup d'etat*, *Lady Tartuffe* was produced at the Theatre Francais. On the first night of its performance, the most critical audience in Europe stamped it an unequivocal success. "Author! author!" cried the *parterre*. Regnier advanced before the curtain and announced the name of "Madame de Girardin!"

"*Emile! Emile!* tell them Madame *Emile* de Girardin," cried the authoress, imperiously.

Who had ever heard of Madame de Girardin? Madame *Emile* de Girardin was her husband's wife, and must be known for such!

In society, as in her works, Madame de Girardin—we beg pardon, Madame *Emile* de Girardin—always was a lady. Authorship and popularity never unsexed her manners or her habits. The delicate hand with which she wrote was gloved—and through all the brilliant force of her creations there is no trace of hard and naked knuckles.

Alas! that physical pain should have rendered the last days of such a life almost a martyrdom.

GUIZOT.

Here is a dialogue between a lady of fashion and Monsieur Guizot.

"My dear Monsieur Guizot, you seem weary with everything, as if your heart, and mind, and spirit were fatigued. How is this? What can you desire? For years you have occupied the thoughts of Europe, inspired your name in history, and been a king of men and leader of monarchy. In your retirement you are honored and illustrious. No other is high enough for you to envy. Then whence this lassitude, this sadness, this hypochondria? Are you ill?"

"No, Madame, but I would forget.

"Forget!"

"Yes, I would tear a thousand pages from out the book of my life—pages filled with the records of others, but which neither gave nor give me any happiness.

"Is it possible you can be dissatisfied with your magnificent career?"

"Were my time to come over again" (it must be understood that this anecdote comes direct from the lady who heard the avowal), "and I were free to choose my lot, I would be a man without either political or social duties, responsible but for my own conduct, without too many relations or friends, without any endowments of talents, but simply those of common sense; without nerves, and with a good digestion and a little egotism, entirely without ambition, living on a modest, solid independence, drawn, say from rents in the Boulevards of Paris, or Regent street in London; so that I could be a calm, unimpassioned, disinterested spectator of passing events."

"Then," asked the lady, "what would be your dream, your desires, your employment, your pastime?"

"To see the passions and agitations of others. As for glory—Pah!"

And this is the verdict of a man who has known all and seen all—who has taken a bird's-eye view of empires from the lofty heights of his own genius.

THE DUC DE MORNY.

Hydraulic pressure is known to be a great power, and the Duc de Morny, years ago, put it to a new use, and successfully pierced the thick skin of a vulgarian. The *nouveau riche* in question gave dinners, and always reserved for himself and his wife a certain exquisite vintage of Leoville which the famous house of Clossman of Bordeaux sold him for a louis the bottle. The servant who stood behind his master's chair had secret orders to manœuvre with this particular wine, so that the guests, although served with the best, never tasted the Leoville.

M. de Morny, informed of this fact, watched the servant, and marked his clever manipulation of the bottle. The man asked him—

"Bermitage?"

The Duke replied, pointing to the place where the bottle was secreted, loudly—"I prefer Leoville."

The man looked at his master, who, seeing that he was discovered, made the best of it.

"Don't you hear? the Duke prefers Leoville."

The precious bottle was brought from its hiding-place, and the Duke's wineglass slowly filled—the host, his wife, and all the guests observing the operation with deep interest.

M. de Morny poured the contents of the small glass into his tumbler, filled it up leisurely with water, and drank it as if it were only ordinary wine.

It must have been a dreadful moment for Monsieur and Madame, the host and hostess.

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To favor the laudable practice of making
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In every variety and at
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Cotton, Woolen, and Merino Hosiery. The largest assortment of every size, quality and description.
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A very large assortment of French Morocco Satchels. Very cheap.
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The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of
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Which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.
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My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN
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Ladies' and Gents' Steel Skates, Stevens' Skates, Clark's Skates, Rogers' Skates, Philadelphia Skates, Bradford's Boston Skates, "Norwich Clipper" Skates, Parlor Skates.
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Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1864.

SHERMAN AND SAVANNAH.

It is anticipated that Savannah has fallen. The people have so long been accustomed to view its fall as a consummation not only devoutly to be wished, but as one very nearly accomplished, that they regard the fact with quiet enthusiasm and boundless satisfaction. They are with intense earnestness awaiting the hour when official tidings of its fall shall have been received. As closely as the printed reports would permit them they have followed the progress of SHERMAN from day to day. They have hung intently on his movements from the hour when he left Atlanta to the moment when he found himself in the immediate proximity of the seaboard. They have distinctly traced the courses of his two columns under HOWARD and SLOCUM, and they understand, with some degree of exactitude, the terrible efficiency of KILPATRICK'S Cavalry. "When next you hear from me," said General SHERMAN, when he left Kingston, "it will be through the Rebel press." He spoke truth. Up to the period of his crossing the Oconee river, we can trace his movements with satisfactory accuracy. Since that time the Rebel papers have furnished us the news of him from which we argue success.

The driest statistics from which we collect information of General SHERMAN'S movements, in his march from Atlanta to Savannah, prove it to have been one of the grandest, if not *the* grandest, upon record. It is superior to his great march from Chattanooga to Atlanta. The 10th of November witnesses the preliminary movements incidental to the abandonment of Atlanta. General SLOCUM'S wing, consisting of the 14th and 20th Corps, moves east by the Georgia road. General HOWARD'S wing, composed of the 15th and 17th Corps, moves with General SHERMAN, who leaves Kingston November 12. On the 17th he opposes the Rebel forces under HOWELL COBB, at Jonesboro, twenty-two miles from Atlanta, General SLOCUM'S forces being at Social Circle on that day. On November 19 SHERMAN is reported to be thirty-five miles from Macon, near Forsyth, and portions of SLOCUM'S column at Canton and Covington. On the 20th Monticello and Hillsboro are burned, and Wallace is visited. On the 21st SLOCUM'S main column strikes off from Madison for Eatonton, where is joins General HOWARD'S, the united wings moving upon Milledgeville and burning it.

On the 23d the two wings leave Milledgeville, SLOCUM moving in an easterly direction towards Augusta, and HOWARD moving down upon Gordon, in order to take the line of the Georgia Central road. On the 24th, General HOWARD'S wing crosses the Oconee, SLOCUM having already crossed the river at Milledgeville the day before. On the 29th, SLOCUM'S cavalry advance is at Waynesboro, and HOWARD is progressing slowly towards the same place. On November 30 SHERMAN is still on the Central road, and moving towards Millen, and KILPATRICK is within six miles of Savannah. This brings us up to the 1st of December, since which date, although we have been able to follow the movements of the army less chronologically, we have received news which may be considered an earnest of success.

The last we hear from SHERMAN'S army is that it is within a few miles of Savannah, and in splendid spirits. All the available forces of Rear-Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN are to be brought into connection with the army. The commandant of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron states that he is in communication with SHERMAN; and that, in view of his probable arrival, he had stationed several steamers at different points, and had come down from Tullafinney last Sunday, in order to be on hand. The few words embraced in the despatches which Captain DUNCAN bore from HOWARD to DAHLGREN tell us everything we need know. No iliad in a nutshell was ever more eloquent.

In addition to this, however, we have further food for hope to feed upon. As the steamer which bore these despatches was leaving the Port Royal harbor, the whole fleet began to fire a salute, and every vessel was being decorated with flags, as though to celebrate a brilliant victory. The fall of Savannah will be a consummation of a long, an unparalleled campaign. It will be the costly crown of a magnificent succession of victories. Its news will have a peculiarly triumphant flavor, reaching us at this season of jubilee. If anything be needed to add to our gratitude, to swell our honorable pride, to enhance our national exultation, it is the news of the fall of Savannah.

GOLD.

Financial ingenuity, political sagacity, and literary curiosity have all been exhausted in endeavoring to discover the actual causes which occasion the sudden fluctuations of gold. If we question the speculator, who is coining wealth out of daring investments, he replies that gold is influenced by "the war." This sage and lucid explanation is daily repeated to admiring verdants, who look upon these speculators as Solons, and bow down and worship the Golden Calf. However satisfactory this explanation may appear to those to whom it is addressed, we cannot admit its sufficiency in satisfying our curiosity on this most interesting subject. Why should a success in the war cause gold to come down, or, rather, paper money to rise in value? When a victory is gained, it is supposed that the war is thereby brought nearer to a close, and at that consummation of our hopes, the redemption of the paper currency will begin. As it is thus being gradually redeemed, the money of our country will approach nearer and nearer to the old standard—gold; and as the system advances, a dollar in paper will come nearer and nearer the worth of a dollar in gold, until, finally, equilibrium is restored, and the amount on the face of a note will represent its actual value.

However plausible such an explanation may have appeared, it will not answer the purpose desired. If the invariable law of gold fluctuation is that with success it falls, why is it that frequently immediately after certain victories the premium on gold has advanced—victories, too, which are not barren, but have brought with them decisive advantages? The causes which act upon this barometer are multifarious, and cannot be reduced to any standard, nor yet to any system. It is capricious, varying, and changeable. Without cause it advances, without cause it declines; to speculate in it is a lottery, and many of the holders of tickets must draw blanks.

We propose to glance at the variations which it has undergone since the passage of the Gold bill on June 21. On that day gold opened at 149, and about noon 208 was reached. Under the influence of the threatened, and finally the actual invasion of the District of Columbia, the barometer rose gradually until, on the 11th of July, it reached its maximum, the highest point caused by the war, and settled at 285, an advance in twenty days of eighty-six per cent. On the 16th it reached 244, the lowest point for July. During August it underwent the most eccentric changes, ascending and descending in a manner perfectly inexplicable. Every rumor had its effect, and fortunes were made and lost during the days "in which he dog star reigns," all the variations, however, being between 245 and 258.

Towards the beginning of September all eyes were turned to Chicago. The assembling of the Democratic Convention caused a vast number of political rumors to be set afloat, which had their effect on the market. Just previous to its assembling, gold sank to 231, while immediately after the adoption of the platform it had risen to 254½. Upon the receipt of the news of SHERIDAN'S victory, gold fell from 226 to 185. SHERIDAN therefore did a double service to his country, for with his glorious deed came a fall of gold and ruin to many of the secession speculators who are coining money out of our soldiers' blood. Gradually the premium ascended, until on the 17th of October 222 was attained, when again the gallant SHERIDAN defeated the Rebels, and in twenty-four hours it fell to 203. The election had no effect upon gold, as the result was for weeks before a foregone conclusion. Since which time it has wildly fluctuated, and as soon as the glorious news from SHERMAN is confirmed, the fall of gold will follow the fall of Savannah. The news, although probably true, has not yet assumed a definite shape. As soon as that is reached, the effect upon gold will be at once visible.

We give below the mean maximum, mean minimum, and average mean for each of the last six months:—

1864.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
July	260	251	250
August	253	252	253½
September	225	218	224
October	210	205	207½
November	236	227	231½
December	234	230	232
General mean	238	231	234½

A TILE OF REBEL PAPERS.

Before us lie two packages—one a large envelope plethoric with sheets of manuscript, the other a mass of newspapers as mottled and dingy-yellow as one could find in a long day's rummage in a garret. Worthless as they seem, they are the whole collection of a naval officer who, for the past few months, has been blockading off the Atlantic and Gulf coast. Insignificant as they seem, these newspapers have separate histories of adventure—sometimes of tears, oftentimes of blood, but always of human wrong and suffering. These newspapers which we see before us, are the tinder which fires the Southern heart. Let us examine some of these scraps collected on the Southern coast.

The same old thing! It is stereotyped. Falsehood cannot coin another lie. Here is the name of Republican coupled with the charge of violating the Constitution. LINCOLN is the gorilla. Here, is a scrap of doggerel, there, some verse worthy of a better subject. Here, great comfort is drawn from the perennial flow of sympathy from Northern disloyalists. Now, there is a touch of gasconade, anon, an unconscious acknowledgment. In the North, foreigners are ignorant drones which form the rank and file of the Yankee invaders. In the South, they are the oppressed, who fight nobly for liberty, because they appreciate the value of the boon. The orator of the South has no counterpart in the Northern demagogue. What is blood in the South, in the North, is ditchwater. The lady of the South is the born-mistress of the *female* of the North; and in the presence of his natural lord and master, the Yankee involuntarily snatches off his hat. Virtue and cotton are the staples of the South, vice indigenous and flourishing only in the North. And so it goes! There are no shades in the picture. It is a daub painted with brushes dipped in the blackness of the human heart.

Glimpses we have, here and there, of "boys" who loved their masters so much that they could not bear it, and therefore ran away. We learn that slave-soldiers may learn to fight, but that a free black is always a coward. Drafts in the North will never be executed, because the Government would fear to risk its popularity; and Southerners are urged to strike one blow—the last. When the draft is completed and full Union ranks compress the Rebel lines, the fire immediately become exhausted; their forward march is purchased at terrible sacrifice. They advance defeated, and drive the enemy with disastrous success. One more such victory, and the vandal host will have perished! For every Yankee placed *hors de combat*, an armed Southerner now arises. Places which, when besieged, are keys of the Confederacy, when taken, are of no strategic importance. A Rebel stronghold is a Yankee mantrap. Advancing or retiring, Yankees are ever defeated; advancing or flying, Rebels ever-victorious. Neither is there any shade in these battle-pictures. They are black and white. The Union side is dark as midnight; the Rebel bright as day.

Around all this is thrown the cloak of hypocrisy. Out-heroding all, is the sanctimonious DAVIS, chief hypocrite and blasphemer, the great Oily Gammon of the South.

Who brought these word-pictures to the coast? Was it some cheerful traveler, who, with well-stocked valise, took comfortable staterooms on boats that ply upon the pleasant rivers of the sunny South? Careless of the lapse of time, and wishing that the journey had no end, did he lounge the decks and enjoy the diorama of those Southern scenes—view with delight the bustle on the river banks, scan the groups waiting for the daily mail, and watch the frolicsome blacks as they directed the cotton bales rolling down the steep bluffs? No! He was way-worn, lank, ragged, forlorn. Hunger looked out of his eyes. Doubt, the rack of constant dread, shot his glances askance through the dense woods in which he tracked his coastward way, while his ear ached with straining to catch in the passing breeze the bay of the distant bloodhood. The sea once reached, who ever found it half so beautiful! Arrived, often alone, sometimes with wife and children, this wretched pilgrim found his country in a ship. His property was his life, his rags, his hunger, and these old papers. This is the joyous traveler who frequents these southern coasts.

And yet when we look back through the vista of years, so few! how unnatural all this seems! How almost impossible it is to realize in these printed names the men we once knew and loved! How changed those old plantations, where everything would have been so charming but for one jarring chord which twanged through all existence! There were hearts as good as those which beat in Northern lands, minds warped, but not by the Creator. Slavery perpetrated this crime. Mankind, as a mass, cannot rise above the circumstances of education.

And this manuscript? Shall we look at it? It consists of letters from the rank Rebel YULEE to his wife. They were examined long ago, and if anything in them was useful to the Union cause, it was made to serve that purpose. In examining them, it was ascertained that they abounded in affectionate expressions, and afforded frequent glimpses of a better nature in the writer. They have served whatever purpose they were intended to fulfil. Curiosity is no part of it. We ourselves shall not examine them; nor would the public wish unnecessarily to invade domestic privacy. We will take the word of those whose duty it was to inspect them, that the man could feel love—that he was not wholly ignoble. May we not also hope that the same celestial spark is not extinguished in the bosom of others, and that from it may arise the flame of mutual love in the restored Union.

THE GOVERNMENT'S MINERAL LANDS AND THE REVENUE QUESTION.

In referring to the arable portion of the public domain, as rendered unavailable as a basis of national credit by the terms and provisions of the Homestead law, Secretary FESSENDEN says that the mineral lands belonging to the Government are free from such embarrassment. They are still, he adds, the property of the nation, and may be disposed of as Congress shall determine. That they should yield a revenue to the owner, independent of the collateral advantages derived from individual enterprise in extracting the precious metals, would seem to admit of no dispute. Mr. FESSENDEN then goes on in his report to say:—

"On the one hand it may be said that to sell them absolutely is to part with an unequalled and inexhaustible source of wealth and power, the control of which should always remain in the hands of the Government. On the other, that all attempts hitherto to realize any considerable amount of revenue from any system of rents have proved unsuccessful. It is to be hoped that Congress may be able to devise some mode by which these lands may be made available to an extent in some just measure proportionate to their yearly production."

This certainly is a most important suggestion, in view of the present enormous expenditures of the Government in the prosecution of the war against rebellion, and the consequent necessity of making the most of every possible means of revenue. It is quite obvious that the greater the amount of income which the Federal Treasury can obtain from other sources, the smaller will be the deficit that must be made up from taxation. In a recent article we showed that though a considerable share of that part of the public lands adapted to agriculture was already given away to actual settlers, and the residue dedicated by law to the same gratuitous disposition, yet the Government had not in fact lost by the arrangement, but actually reaped, indirectly, a very large benefit. While, therefore, there is nothing to regret upon that score, it must be apparent that a very different policy should be pursued with reference to that division of the domain which, though not capable of surface cultivation, and fit for the homesteads of our agricultural population, is immensely rich in mineral wealth. To make an absolute gift of such territory to those who will develop their vast and untold treasures, would be an act of thriftless prodigality on the part of the nation, since the large profits which a comparatively few miners would amass from a soil that will never sustain by tillage a dense resident population, would not be counterbalanced by any adequate reciprocal advantage to the Government.

Since, then, it is expedient that the nation should never part with the fee simple of its mineral lands, some judicious policy should be promptly devised and adopted, with a view to make them profitable to the nation. It is stated officially that a vast belt, ranging from one hundred to two hundred miles in width, and eight or nine hundred miles in length, embracing portions of Idaho, Nevada, and Arizona, is rich in silver ore; and that small as have yet been the mining operations in Nevada, alone owing to the want of the proper machinery for reducing the various ores, still, if the mines now opened there were supplied with the proper means for the purpose, and were thoroughly worked, they would yield ten millions of dollars a month, or one hundred and twenty millions a year! In his late report upon this subject, the Secretary of the Interior says:—

"When we reflect that the region of country in which deposits of the precious metals abound includes large portions of three States and six Territories, and that the richest veins of ore heretofore discovered are as yet but slightly developed, whilst new discoveries are constantly made, it will be perceived that the annual product of the mines in the United States must soon reach a magnitude without precedent in the history of mining operations. The wealth imbedded in the rocks of that extensive region is actually inexhaustible, and it will furnish in future years, indirectly, a principal part of our means of liquidating the debt contracted by the Government for the overthrow of the great Rebellion."

Assuming it, then, to be conceded that the Government should make its mineral lands a means of revenue, both for aiding in the defrayal of its present expenses, and the future extinguishment of the national debt which is being accumulated upon it, the next question is as to the best mode of effecting the desired object. Secretary USHER suggests the creation by Congress of a Bureau of Mines and Minerals, to which the administration of all details in the farming of this vast national estate shall be committed; and he also proposes the levying of a revenue tax upon those who are engaged in gathering individual wealth from this national property. On this head he observes:—

"The requirement of a moderate license fee from each person engaged in placer mining upon the public domain, and, a reasonable tax upon the product of all mines, which might be graduated according to the cost of production, would be just to the Government and satisfactory to the mining interest. When it is considered that a nominal tax of one per centum upon the present product of the mines would yield a larger income than is now derived from the sale of the public lands, with an expense of collecting it comparatively small, and that the prospective revenue from this source is so great, the impolicy of granting the mines and mineral lands in fee, without consideration, must be apparent to all."

Without objecting to the idea of a license fee to be paid by each miner, there may yet be a more eligible mode of securing the end contemplated. The Government, at all events, should not fail to require such a bonus for the privilege of mining its beds of gold, silver, and other precious metals, as will bear a just and liberal proportion to the benefit which industrious and energetic private enterprise would be likely to reap from the grant. This is the first consideration on which Congress should base its legislation upon the subject.

As regards the best plan for making the mineral lands of the Government tributary to its treasury, opinions may differ. But this, at least, may be said with some confidence, that a mode of procedure adopted by individuals in business, and which has been found to work beneficially for all concerned, could reasonably be expected to operate quite as well if adopted by the Government in a similar case. In the development of coal oil territory, it is the universal custom for the owners of the fee simple to lease the land for a term of years, reserving, in consideration of the usufructuary right, what is called a "royalty" of all the oil produced. This system might be applied by Congress in deriving a revenue from the mineral lands of the nation. It would best harmonize the interest of the Government with that of the miners, while the receipts of the Federal Treasury from the mines would always bear an exact proportion to the profits of the miners. The principle, at all events, is worthy of consideration.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening Miss Lucille Western receives a benefit, on which occasion she appears, for the only time this week, in her duplex character of "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine," in the moral emotional play of *East Lynne; or, the Elopement*. Crowded houses are the standing rule at the Walnut during Miss Western's engagement, and they do not appear to be the least impaired by the inclement weather. To-morrow night she appears for the last time as "Cynthia, the Gipsy."

The Rebel States Registry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, HEADQUARTERS MAJOR GENERAL PECK, No. 57 Bleecker street, New York, December 15, 1864.—Circular:—Attention is again called to General Orders Nos. 80 and 93, Headquarters of the Department of the East, which prescribe that all persons coming from the insurgent States shall report at these headquarters for registry.

Keepers of hotels and boarding-houses are again requested to send to this office the names of all individuals from said States taking lodgings with them.

The results developed by the registry fully justify the action of the department commander, and would warrant its continuance. The decision of the Canadian Court in favor of the St. Albans raiders and robbers makes it imperative that the registry be pushed vigorously. It is a measure of public safety, which commends itself to all good citizens.

JOHN J. PECK, Major-General.
JAMES O. MCVEY, Lieut. and A. D. C.

GENERAL FOSTER'S COLUMN.

THE BURNING OF TULAFINNY BRIDGE.

From the Charleston Courier, December 8.

We learn that on Tuesday a force of the enemy advanced towards the Coosawatchie, burning Tulafinny Bridge. They were attacked by General Gerrett's command and driven back. On Wednesday morning a portion of our forces, among which was a company of Citadel Cadets, under Captain Thomson, and part of the Georgia 47th Regiment, the whole under Major J. E. White, had a sharp fight with a heavy force of the enemy near Tulafinny bridge, about five miles below Pocotaligo. They advanced towards the railroad, but were driven back. The cadets, who were first deployed as skirmishers, fought them about one to six, and behaved like veterans. We regret to learn that Cadet W. J. F. Patterson, of Charleston, was seriously wounded, having been shot in two places through the left lung and thigh. He was brought to the city on Wednesday night. Cadet A. J. Green, of Columbia, was slightly wounded in the face; Cadet Lieutenant A. Coffin, of Aiken, has a severe wound in the head; Cadet Joseph Barnwell was shot through the thigh; Cadet E. C. McCarty through the left shoulder, but not dangerously wounded; Cadet A. H. Heyward wounded in the left hand. There were one or two other trifling casualties in the Cadet company. Among the Georgians one was killed and several wounded, but we did not learn how many. The enemy have landed a large force at Mackey's Point, and were reported advancing towards Old Pocotaligo. They will be taken care of. The force which landed last week at Boyd's Landing has disappeared. That which fought the Cadets on Tuesday was about a mile from the railroad, and is reported as intrenching. Our condition in that locality will be more satisfactory at next accounts.

The Savannah *News* of Thursday says:—Day before yesterday the enemy again made an attempt to take the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, but were repulsed and beaten back. Yesterday morning fighting continued nearly all day, and had not ceased at dark. Our forces had driven back every assault, and the enemy had made no progress whatever.

BRECKINRIDGE'S OPERATIONS.

HIS SCOUTS NEAR KNOXVILLE.

From the Bristol Register, December 8.

General Vaughn's scouts have been within four miles of Knoxville. No enemy is reported this side of Strawberry Plains. Union citizens still consider the Federal evacuation of East Tennessee as a probable occurrence at an early date. It is very evident the force at Knoxville will not attempt any offensive movement in this section pending the operations of Hood in Middle Tennessee. A portion of Burbridge's force is at Bean's station, whether for the purpose of watching Vaughn's movements or of guarding the road towards Cumberland Gap, under the expectation that the garrison at Knoxville may have to skedaddle by that route, is not known.

Tax on Carmen's Receipts.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has promulgated the following:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, December 10, 1864.—Gentlemen:—Yours of November 26, inclosing a carman's receipt or dray ticket, and inquiring if it is liable to stamp duty, is received.

In reply I have to say that a receipt is merely the evidence of an act done, or a duty or obligation performed, and for the use of the party who does the act or performs the duty of obligation. It is signed by the party for whom the act is done, or the duty or obligation performed, or by some one for him, and delivered to the other, and it makes no difference whether it be signed with pen or pencil, full name or initials, Christian or surname, or merely by some mark or character adopted by the party as substitute for the name. The form of carmen's receipt or dray ticket inclosed by you is within this description, and subject to stamp duty.

In the case decided in the letter of this office referred to by you, the paper did not purport to be signed in any manner, and was therefore no receipt. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

MARRIED.

COX—EBLING.—At No. 861 Broad street, on the 19th instant, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. ALBERT COX to Miss MARY A. EBLING, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BURNLEY.—On the 13th instant, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of the late George Burnley, of Upper Darby, Delaware county, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the late residence of her father, on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock.

COWELL.—On the evening of the 13th instant, Mr JOHN Y. COWELL, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services in the Central Presbyterian Church, Eighth and Cherry streets, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M. precisely.

CUMMINGS.—On Thursday afternoon 15th instant, CORNELIA REAKIRT CUMMINGS, widow of the late Lieutenant-Commander A. Boyd Cummings.

Her male relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1524 Chestnut street, on Monday morning, 19th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

CORINTH.—On the 15th instant, FREDERICK W., son of Frederick W. and Annie Corinth, in the 2d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 649 N. Eleventh street, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

ELDRIDGE.—On the morning of the 14th instant, ELI H. ELDRIDGE, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, officers and members of Harmony Lodge, No. 82, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 623 N. Eighteenth street, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HOWELL.—On Wednesday, 14th instant, JOHN A. HOWELL (of Howell & Brothers), in the 58th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1516 Spruce street, on Saturday morning, 17th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

ALL THE NEW HOLIDAY BOOKS, WRITING DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, PHANTOM FLOWERS, IVORY CARD CASES, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS, PAPETRIES OF NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES to match; INITIALS, plain or in colors. All articles promptly delivered.

CHALLEN, Publishing Bookseller and Stationer, No. 1308 CHESTNUT Street. 12-16-3t

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TO THE TRADE. The PUBLICATIONS of BREWER & TILESTON, consisting of WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY, WORCESTER'S SPELLERS, BULLARD'S READERS, LEACH & SWAN'S ARITHMETIC, &c. &c., will hereafter be supplied to the trade by CHARLES DESILVER, 12 15-2t No. 1220 CHESNUT Street.

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Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

CONSERVATIVE INFLUENCE OF A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

From the Tribune.

There are many cautious, conservative minds that shrink from the support and incline to deprecate the passage of a National Bankrupt Law, fearing that its success would render speculation rampant and inaugurate a general recklessness of pecuniary obligations. As we cherish an opposite view, we beg them to consider the matter in the light of the following suggestions, which have at least the merit of having stood the test of years of reflection and consideration.

Credit is one of the most beneficent of human inventions; but, like most good things, is generally abused and perverted. Thousands of thousands run in debt here with a family and to an amount utterly unprecedented in other lands. A stripling who has "cleared $1" a few years in a country store, accumulating thereby a suit of broadcloth and a good watch, buys a few leaves of vague commendation out of good natured townsmen, and starts with them to some emporium for a stock of goods. One jobber concludes to trust him (perhaps with a few hundred dollars' worth of goods that he is anxious to sell, and is allowed to charge his own price for); whereupon another concludes that, if A does it, he may; and now C lets him run a bill with little hesitation, seeing that A and B have done so; and thus he goes on, till he has bought $10,000 to $20,000 worth on credit; when there is not a man on earth who would not rather have the goods than the notes he has given for them. Thus he "gets into business," without enough capital to buy a horse and cart, and flourishes away, paying a little here and a little there, getting extensions and buying more goods, till his creditors become tired of his excuses and shut down on him, when he collapses, pays ten to forty cents on the dollar, and is all ready to start again, or go into any oil or railroad speculation that may be current. Such, without exaggeration, is mercantile credit, as it flourished among us for thirty or forty years prior to the breaking out of the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

For the time, this is knocked in the head; but it will break out and rage again so soon as we have peace. Burnt children do not dread the fire; or, if they do, that don't deter other and greener children from poking their fingers into the candle-blaze. Everybody knows that mercantile credit has been far too loosely given; but every one hopes that *he* may somehow avoid his share of the richly deserved penalty of the general wrong; and so the shell is tossed from hand to hand till it explodes, and scatters desolation all around.

Hence we have five times as many traders to support as we need or should have, and the prices of goods are correspondingly inflated. Men do a large stroke of business for years, who were never worth $1000 in their lives, and could never have filled a store, but for the shocking abuse of credit, misnamed the credit system. Hence bankruptcies, enormous and almost universal, resulting from the facts that we have far too many traders, and that men rush into merchandise who are no more fit for it than for archbishops.

Now we want a National Bankrupt Law to curb and correct this tendency to over-trading based on unsound credit. We want fair notice given to our importers and jobbers that they give credit at their own proper peril—that the law will punish false pretenses like other frauds, and will give all a debtor's assets to his creditors, but nothing more. Men give credit on calculations like these:—"This chap has no experience and little or no capital: very likely he will fail; but he is young and hearty; he has brains, and will learn by experience; by-and-by he will make money, and I will keep track of him till he gets able, and then make him pay the last dime." And we have known clerks admitted as minor partners into great houses which soon after failed, and thus saddled with mountains of debt which pressed them to the earth and kept them under the harrow evermore.

Senators! you have it now in your power to put an end to this bad business. Pass the Bankrupt bill, and let it be settled that all creditors can extract from a debtor is all he has—that he cannot mortgage his future earnings in such manner as to disable him for earning the bread of his family. Establish the legal principle that a man can only mortgage his property by running into debt—that he has no legal power to pledge more than he has. Notify wholesale dealers that they give credit henceforth at their peril—that they must depend on the property and the honor of their debtor, and not expect the law's help in grinding their debts out of his bones. If the result shall be (as we hope) that mercantile credit is thereby restricted to a third of its former amount, it will be all the better for legitimate trade, for industry, and for the country.

THE HOSTILITY OF CANADA—THE ANGLO-REBEL ALLIANCE.

From the Times.

Judge Coursol, as we learn from an official source, not content with simply discharging the Rebel raiders, returned to them the moneys stolen from the St. Albans banks; and Montreal brokers have converted the funds into gold. This crowns the rascality. There is a report that the Canadian authorities have ordered the rearrest of the gang. It matters little whether this is true or not. There is little probability that such an order, even if issued, would be executed, for the raiders would not stay to be caught. There is less probability that even if executed, it would lead to either extradition to our Government, in accordance with the Ashburton Treaty, or to punishment by the Canadian Government for a violation of the laws of neutrality. The display of Canadian honor and justice already given in this case, is proof that they are mere shams.

It is useless to mince matters. No charity can soften the facts. The Canadian people have given shelter and friendship to men who have robbed and murdered American citizens. Their court has barred the operation of the Ashburton Treaty against these criminals, by interposing technicalities which were just as applicable to any case that has occurred during the twenty-two years' history of that treaty, and yet were never before dreamed of; and it has not only set the outlaws free, but has secured them their plunder. It is impossible to make anything else of this than that Canada has been turned into a regular base of Rebel operations against our Government and people, and a base more advantageous than any other because more secure, being under the protection of a professedly neutral flag.

This state of things is deplorable, yet it must be met, not with the cries of children, but by the action of men. We must with our own hands apply the remedy. Canadian territory must be respected no more than Virginia or South Carolina territory. The guerillas which attack us at the North must be hunted down with the same vigor of pursuit as when they attack at the South, and the British flag must not deter us one whit more in the one case than the Confederate flag deters us in the other. By every law, human and divine, men are privileged to protect themselves from robbery and assassination. It is more than a privilege; it is a duty.

It may be said that this will lead to a war with England. So it may. But if it must come, let it come. Not ours the guilt; it will belong only to English malignity and lawlessness. We were never in better condition for a war with England. We have no commerce on the high seas for her to pillage, thanks to the piratical vessels she has built and manned for the Rebels. But her own commerce whitens all the seas, and we could speedily make a clean sweep of it. We are fast completing the occupation of the Rebel coast, so that the blockade will no longer have to be maintained. We have six hundred vessels that will need employment; and none could possibly be more profitable than scouring from pole to pole for British prizes.

As for the British navy, it is a paper-board sham. There is not a vessel that one of our prime frigates could not send to the bottom in fifteen minutes. There is not a gun that would be better than a swivel when pitted against our 15 and 20-inch Turrets. What there is of the British army is on the other side of the world, and is obliged to remain there to keep the sworn territory. Not a British soldier would ever tread a foot of American soil. The red squads that are in Canada would be, before one of our corps of veterans, like yellow leaves before the whirlwind. There is nothing in Canada that could offer us serious resistance.

So, too, of the British West Indies, which might be made invaluable appendages of our great Republic. Moreover, Ireland, if we pleased, could be detached from the British crown, or at least made worthless to it. Let war once be declared and an Irish expedition once be named, a half million of Irishmen would spring to arms and crowd every transport to avenge Ireland's wrongs on Ire and's own soil. There is already an organization of Fenian Brothers, numbering more than a hundred thousand picked men, who are only waiting just that opportunity.

We might deal with reason upon the policy of a war with England, as a means of arousing the dormant American spirit of the Southern people, and attracting them to the old Government. Our Rebels have been glad of British aid, but we will do them the justice to say that they love the intensest scorn of Britain meanwhile. They know full well that all the favor they have got from England has come from her selfishness; and that it was the lack of courage alone that deterred them of the favor they were led to expect, and did not get. There are no Americans on this continent that hate and despise England more than do the Rebels whom she has been serving, in her way. If there is one thing more than any other which would light up the eyes of the dying Rebellion with a gleam of satisfaction, it would be the tidings that England was writhing in the same grasp that had crushed its own life.

But let all this pass. It is hardly meet to talk in this connection of what we can do, and of the advantage of doing it. The case, as now made by the Canadians, leaves us no alternative. One simple statement covers it all. If the Canadians persist in allowing these murderous incursions into our territory, we must protect ourselves, whatever be the consequence. Submission to such outrage would stamp us the most abject of men. Every principle and every instinct alike cry out against it.

New Department in Maryland.

The counties of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, viz., Kent, Queen Anne, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester, will not be included, hereafter, in the command of the 3d Separate Brigade, 8th Army Corps, but will be known as the District of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Brigadier-General J. R. Kenly, United States Volunteers, having been relieved from the duty to which he was temporarily assigned as commanding officer 1st Separate Brigade, 8th Army Corps, during the absence of Brigadier-General E. B. Tyler, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, headquarters at Salisbury.

Reception of Messrs. Sibley and Collins by the Emperor of Russia.

The St. Petersburg *Court Journal* of November 2 contains the following:—

"SATURDAY, November 1.—Count Pulizo, Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of Italy; Baron de Priere, Belgian Minister of State; Mr. Sibley, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Mr. Collins, American citizen, had the honor to-day to be presented to his Imperial Majesty."

BANK NOTICES.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.
An election for Thirteen Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1865, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
WM. McCONNELL,
12-13-wfm1t§0 Cashier.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12-9-3t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
NOVEMBER 21, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of the Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 29th day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, on the 14th instant, voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required thereof by the laws of the United States.
11-22-wfm1m J. HOOKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section Two of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank of this city and county of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required thereof by the laws of the United States.
11-23-wfm-1m J. WEIGAND, Jr., Cashier.

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 113th Section of the Act entitled "An Act to enable the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the "THE CONSOLIDATION BANK OF PHILADELPHIA" has furnished satisfaction to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States:

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 113th Section of the said Act, and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the 1st Section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, November 29, 1864. 12-2 1m.

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 113th section of the Act entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the Purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States, passed on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the "CITY BANK OF PHILADELPHIA" has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an association for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States:

I do therefore cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 113th section of the said Act; and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November, 1864. 11-30-3w

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 113th section of the Act entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," passed on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me, that the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, of the City of Philadelphia, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States;

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published in accordance with the provisions of the said 113th section of the said Act, and do declare that the charter of said Bank, by the terms of said act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November 1864. 11-30-3w

DRY GOODS.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.
PRESENT A LARGE
AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
DESIRABLE GOODS
To Buyers, for the sale this of
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
All of which have been purchased at the late Auction Sales, and will be sold at
REDUCED PRICES
TO EFFECT RAPID SALES.
BAYONY BRIGHT DOUBLE, at 37½ cents
Do do do 50 do
Do do do 60 do
Do do do 75 do
DOUBLE STRIPED POPLINS, 56 cents.
PLAID POPLINS, $1.00. ALL WOOL POPLINS.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS. EMPRESS CLOTHS.
And a full line of Choice colors
FRENCH MERINOES,
At prices ranging from $1.00 to $2.00.
RICH PLAID POPLINS.
Do MERINOES.
Do CASHMERES, from $1.00, to $3.00.
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, of Velvette and Silk Paris fashion, in choice shades and colorings.
BLANKET SHAWLS, of new and desirable styles, at reduced prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 S. SECOND STREET,
12-15-3t Above Willow, Philadelphia.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, ETC.
BLACK LYONS VELVET FOR CLOAKS,
From Auction, at Reduced Prices.
28 INCH LYONS VELVET, $15.
32 do do do $19.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 S. SECOND Street,
12-16-3t Above Willow.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
CLOSING OUT.
FALL AND WINTER STOCK.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. Second Street,
Would call the attention of the Public to his splendid stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
Comprising a full line of every variety of
FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,
Suitable for
USEFUL PRESENTS.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
12-15-10trp Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.
EYRE & LANDELL.
MERRIMAC CALICOES,
FAST COLORS FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
NEW DE LAINES
FOR CHRISTMAS.
3000 Yards French Chintzes, Yard Wide,
Fifty Cents, 12-10-12t

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
6m1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DIVIDEND.
The Directors of the
"BUCHANAN ROYALTY OIL COMPANY
have this day declared a monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable free of tax, at the Office of the Company, No. 148 S. FOURTH Street, on and after January 2, 1865.
Transfer books will be closed from December 20 to January 2.
WILLIAM H. LANE, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1864. 12-15-21-24-29

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHways, Office of Chief Commissioner, S. W. corner WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1864.
NOTICE.—All persons having claims against this Department for Labor or Material furnished during the present year, will present them for payment on or before SATURDAY, the twenty-fourth instant.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
12-16-fwf-3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 14, 1864.—Office PARK HOMESTEAD OIL COMPANY, No. 224 S. THIRD Street, Room No. 8.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on and after the 24th instant. Transfer books will close on the 17th and open on the 27th instant. Holders of receipts will please have the same exchanged for certificates before the closing of the books.
C. HERRELL,
12-14-6t Treasurer.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE TACK Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO per cent. of the earnings of the Company for the month of November, payable on and after the 20th inst., at the office of the treasurer Mr. George H. Millington, 42 Exchange place.
Payable to the Philadelphia stockholders at the office of Tack Bro. & Co., No. 217 WALNUT Street, on and after the 20th instant.
Transfer books closed from the 15th to 20th inst.
New York, December 10 1864. 12-12-5t

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASter District of Philadelphia, No. 711 MARKET Street, December 15, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, December 26, 1864, for furnishing the United States with forage, viz.:—Corn, Oats, Hay, and Straw, for the use of animals in the public service at this post or district, including Chester, Fort Mifflin, Chestnut Hill, Norristown, Haddington, Beverly, N. J., White Hall, near Bristol, Pa., Spring Mill, and any other locality within this command that may be directed, for the period of six months, from January 1, 1865. All grain to be of the best quality, 32 pounds to the bushel of Oats, and 56 pounds to the bushel of Corn. Hay of best quality timothy. Straw of good quality. Rye or Wheat, as may be ordered. All to be inspected and approved before delivered.
Proposals will state price per 100 pounds for hay and straw, and per bushel for grain, delivered at place of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
12-16-12t Captain and A. Q. M.

CLARION RIVER
AND
MAPLE AND SPRING CREEK
OIL COMPANY.
Capital Stock, $1,000,000.
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES, AT $10 PER SHARE.
Original Subscription $2 50 Per Share for Full Paid up Stock.
WORKING CAPITAL, HELD DOLLARS
This Company has secured good titles and leases to 2500 acres of the best oil territory on the Clarion river, being in the immediate range of the Pennsylvania oil region, possessing great favorable geological surface indications, same as on Oil Creek, and adjacent to similar, and surrounding country abounding in the greatest evidences of an inexhaustible supply of oil. It is believed that this Company has more good boring territory than any other Oil Company now offering for sale in the market at the same cost per share, having over 60 miles length of River, creek, and tributaries.
Their property is as follows, viz.:—
1st. A deed in fee forever for oil on 150 acres on the property known as the Brandon Tract, in Forest county, on the Clarion river and Maple creek, with a river and creek front of about one mile. On this property a well was commenced by the former owners in 1863; before reaching the depth of 200 feet oil was obtained with every show for an abundant well, but, owing to the low price of oil, and the uncertainty of its usefulness, with the slow and expensive mode of boring then in use, the operation was abandoned. Near the spot this Company has now a derrick erected, engine on the ground, and all preparations ready to commence striking a well. This tract, by those who have examined it, is said to be unsurpassed in indications for abundant producing wells.
2d. A lease for ninety-nine (99) years for nine-tenths (9-10) of all the oil on a tract of 1200 acres, known as the Stevenger Tract, on the Clarion river, about 12 miles above the Brandon Tract. This property has a very extensive river, creek, and tributary front of about 20 miles in length.
On this property the Company has now three engines, with all necessary tools and machinery to commence boring without delay. The surface indications and oil springs in this neighborhood warrant the belief that flowing wells will be found at a depth not exceeding 500 feet.
Nearly all the land on the Clarion river, from its mouth to many miles above these tracts, has either been leased or sold to parties or companies in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other cities, and developments are now being made with flattering prospects of obtaining large productions of oil from this region.
This Company has reserved the very large sum of $100,000 for working capital, enough to sink from 20 to 25 wells; $10,000 of which has already been expended in engines, tools, and working materials now on the ground; and with the intention of immediately adding 6 more engines and tools to their present stock, they confidently expect in a very short time to have a number of wells in successful operation. This, together with the fact that they have secured the entire product of oil on one tract and nine-tenths on the other, when most companies pay at least a royalty of one-half to landowners, as also the very low rate at which they are offering their stock, being only one-fourth of its par value, should induce those seeking investments to subscribe at once.
The books for subscription will be open on the 15th of December, at their Office, Washington Building, No. 276 S. THIRD Street.
C. P. HAYES,
12-15-6t TREASURER.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
LADIES' TRAVELING BAGS,
LADIES' SHOPPING BAGS,
GENTS' TRAVELING BAGS,
GENTS' EXCURSION BAGS,
FINE GOODS,
AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
RETICULES, POCKET-BOOKS, PORTFOLIOS, and everything useful for the Traveler and Excursionist.
A large stock, suitable for Presents.
JAMES E. BROWN,
TRUNK AND BAG MANUFACTURER,
No. 708 CHESNUT St.,
12-14 1m Opposite Masonic Hall.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST
ASSORTMENT OF
PAINT BOXES.
DECALCOMANIA PICTURES AND WHITE VASES,
PICTURES AND PICTURE BOOKS,
WRITING PORTFOLIOS,
AND OTHER
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
Of the choicest kind, at moderate prices,
SCHOLZ & JANENTZKY,
12-15-8t No. 112 S. EIGHTH STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
HENRY ATKINSON,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET,
(BELOW SEVENTH,)
Has the Best Assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
In the City, for Christmas Presents, such as
SCARFS, NECK-TIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SUSPENDERS, &c. 12-16-8t

MR. J. L. GIHON
Desires to call the public attention particularly to a NEW AND CHARMING FEATURE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, lately introduced by himself.
GIHON'S DOUBLE-FACED CARTES
Are pictures that, in addition to entire novelty, combine more merits than any other styles now made. They can be obtained only at
GIHON'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL GALLERIES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
All persons are invited to call and examine specimens. 12-15-10t

THE MORGAN OIL COMPANY
Capital Stock, $300,000.
60,000 SHARES.....Par Value $5 Per Share.
Subscription Price, $2 Per Share.
Working Capital, $25,000.
PRESIDENT,
HORACE J. SMITH.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
R. STEWART, M. D.
TREASURER,
HENRY R. WILSON.
CLERK,
B. T. JANNEY.
COUNSELLOR,
N. B. BROWNE.
SUPERINTENDENT,
JASPER COPE WAY.
DIRECTORS.
Horace J. Smith, William T. Meredith,
R. Stewart, M.D., Montreal D. Evans,
James Wilson, S. M. Janney,
Lawson Dewell, A. Marshall.
Jacob L. Fussell.
Office, 33 and 34 Washington Buildings,
No. 274 S. Third St. Phila.
The property of the MORGAN OIL COMPANY consists of 600 acres in fee, all of which is clear of any incumbrance; 400 acres are situate in Morgan and Homer townships, Morgan county, Ohio, and 160 acres on a tributary of the Clarion river, in Jefferson county, Pa.
Prospectus and Maps at the office of the Company, which will be opened on MONDAY, the 19th inst., for subscriptions to the stock. 12-16-6t

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS.
W. A. HAMILL,
No. 217 WALNUT Street.
FOR SALE,
ALL THE LEADING DIVIDEND-PAYING
OIL STOCKS.
ALSO,
ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTIONS
Received for the greater part of the best Companies now organizing, under the direction of gentlemen of experience and undoubted standing. Call and get a circular. 12-15-6t

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WALNUT ISLAND OIL COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 425 CHESNUT ST., PHILADA.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
200,000 SHARES...PAR VALUE, $5.00.
The Walnut Bend region has the character of being first-class Oil territory, and is justly termed "The Oil Basin." A remarkable fact connected with the locality is, that no well has ever been bored that did not yield Oil. Upper Walnut Island is in the very heart of the Oil Basin. It is about two miles from Oil Creek, and a less distance from Cherry Run. From its natural position, it affords working facilities which but few farms or tracts of land on the river possess. It contains about twenty acres, and is a half-mile in length, thus giving about a mile of river front. At the lower end of the Island, on the west side of the river, are the celebrated "Lamb" wells; on the east side of the river, the no less noted "Star" wells; on the upper end of the Island, on the west side of the river, are the "Warren Bros." wells; and a short distance above, the "Horton" well; on the east side of the river, directly opposite, is the "Brunot" property, admitted by practical men to be one of the best locations on the river. There can be no question, therefore, in regard to its being first-class Oil territory. Another great advantage it has, is its natural position, which separates it from all other properties. Many good wells have ceased to yield Oil, by being tapped by parties boring in the adjoining lots; such could not happen on the Island. Another advantage is easy access to the Island. Shipments of Oil can be made without trouble, and the price paid on the river for Oil is about one dollar per barrel more than is paid on the creek.
Developments Made and in Progress.
This Company was organized with the intention of obtaining the largest possible return, for the stockholders. To accomplish this object, the Company are sinking three wells on their own account. One of them is yielding at the rate of fifty barrels per day; another is down 340 feet; the third one has been sunk to the first rock, with a very good show of Oil.
In addition to the above, there are seven wells being sunk by responsible parties, who pay all expenses, and give to this Company one-half of all the Oil produced. One of these parties is now making arrangements for boring five more wells, and expects to have them all completed during the next four months. This development will give fifteen wells, of which the Company will have all the Oil from three, and the half of the Oil from twelve. Over fifty wells can be bored without interfering with each other. The entire Island will be developed as soon as practicable.
OFFICERS.
A. G. CATTELL, PRESIDENT.
WM. GETTY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
DIRECTORS.
A. G. CATTELL, MORRIS R. STROUD,
JOHN GARRETT, WM. GETTY,
J. WARNER IRWIN. 12-13-17t

FREIGHT CONDUCTORS AND BRAKEmen Wanted.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company want a number of experienced railroad men to run upon its numerous freight trains, on its five several divisions between Baltimore and Wheeling and Parkersburg. The best wages will be paid and regular employment given to such men as will report to either of the following agents, who are authorized to take them on duty:—
A. J. FAIRBANK, Agent First Division, Mount Clare Station, Baltimore City, Md.
D. DARBY, Agent Second Division, Martinsburg, one hundred miles from Baltimore.
J. F. WALL, Agent Third Division, Piedmont.
W. CARR, Agent at Grafton for the Parkersburg road, and
J. B. FORD, Agent at Wheeling for the Fourth Division.
W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.
Baltimore, Md., December 5, 1864. 12-14-1m

OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.
We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding.
STEEL-PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.
LITHOGRAPHED do do
TRANSFER BOOK.
ORDERS OF THE SHIPPER.
STOCK LEDGER.
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES.
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.
BROKERS' PETTY LEDGER.
ACCOUNT OF SALES.
DIVIDEND BOOK.
MOSS & CO.,
Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,
12-13-1t No. 422 CHESNUT Street.

FOR BOSTON.
Steamer "SAXON,"
MATTHEWS,
WILL NOT SAIL until SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 18. Freight will be received up to Saturday Evening.
12-14-3t rp H. WINSOR & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
RICH PARIS FANCY GOODS,
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Comprising Selections of Desirable Imported Stocks, and embracing the most Recherché Styles now of the
Latest Paris Novelties,
And consisting of Bronzes, Clocks, Paintings, Rich China Vases, Silver Plated Ware, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Albums, Portfolios, Table and Mantle Ornaments, Decorations, &c., &c., to be sold at Sales Room,
No. 219 MARKET STREET,
On Monday Morning, December 19, 1864,
AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
Open for examination, with Catalogues, on Saturday, 17th inst.
I. B. HOPPIN & CO.,
12-14-6t&8t AUCTIONEERS.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 525 MARKET Street.
C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, effects and consignments of DRUGS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend to regular sales at stores of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignment of goods for public sale.

BY B. SCOTT, Jr., AUCTIONEER AND Commission Merchant, No. 422 CHESNUT Street and No. 418 SANSOM Street.
LARGE COLLECTION OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
We will sell at our Sale-rooms, No. 422 Chesnut street,
On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings,
December 15th, 16th, and 17th,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock, an entire collection of Fine Oil Paintings from the NEW YORK AMERICAN ART GALLERY, making in all over three hundred. This superb collection contains beautiful landscape, mountain, and river views; figure and fancy pieces; Pastels by the finest artists of the day; crystal medallions of surpassing beauty and originality of design; group of deer, by OTTO SOMMER; Bierwith, by F. Vogt; fine canvasses, by C. A. Sommers, Paul Rimar, Henry Marsh, H. Gudbert, Thomas Volans, Hardenbrook, Northcote, Ross, Fisher, Hyatt, together with a fine collection of pastils, making the finest selection of paintings ever offered at auction in this city. Connoisseurs and lovers of art call and examine. 12-13-3t

BAZAAR, NINTH AND SANSOM Streets.
SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c.,
On Saturday, Morning next,
At 10 o'clock, comprising about
FIFTY HORSES,
suited to harness and the saddle.
Also, a large collection of desirable new and second-hand carriages, light wagons &c., with which the sale will commence.
Also, single and double harness, saddles, bridles, whips, covers, halters, &c.
Also, platforms to the horses, about
FIFTY SLEIGHS,
beautifully trimmed and handsomely finished, including some fine Portland sleighs and some second-hand sleighs.
Also, a lot of handsome robes and sleigh bells.
No postponement on account of the weather.
Sale of horses, &c., on Wednesday.
Carriages and harness, at private sale.
12-15-2t ALFRED M. HOSKINSS, Auctioneer.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, November 30, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz.:—
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, December 8, 1864.
JOHNSTOWN, Pa., THURSDAY, December 15, 1864.
TRENTON, N. J., THURSDAY, December 22, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES
at each place.
These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
12-1-78t Quartermaster-General's Office.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, Camp and Garrison Equipage, Tent Cuttings, &c.
UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at Government Warehouse No. 6, on Seventeenth, between B and I streets, South, Washington City, D. C., on THURSDAY, December 15, 1864, under the direction of Captain D. G. THOMAS, M. R. R., U. S. A., a lot of condemned clothing, &c., consisting of—
Infantry and Cavalry Coats, Trowsers, Shirts, Drawers, Felt Hats, Trumpets, Buttons, Metallic Scales, Drums, Flags, Tents, Books, Maps, Pans, Camp Kettles, Spades, Shovels, Axes, Hatchets, Haversacks, Canteens, Old Iron, Brass, Rope, &c.
ALSO,
About 100 tons of Tent Cuttings.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
Successful bidders must remove their purchases on or before December 22.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
11-28-13t Depot of Washington, D. C.

SALE OF STEAM TUG AND BARGES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C. November 26, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at Government wharf, foot of 15th street, Washington city, D. C., on THURSDAY, December 15, 1864, one steam tug and four Schuylkill barges, as follows:—
Steamer tug "C. G. SAWTELLE."
Barge "ANTHONY CLETON."
do "CITIZEN."
do "MILTON WILKINS."
do "UNITED STATES."
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
11-28-13t Depot of Washington, D. C.

TO THE PUBLIC.
Thankful to our friends and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, we would inform them that having made extensive alterations in our establishment, we are now prepared to execute Pictures to the satisfaction of all who may favor us with a call. Having now at our command increased facilities, we take pleasure in soliciting a discerning public to compare the execution of our work with that produced at any other establishment in the United States. We would also state that our
GALLERY IS FREE TO ALL
for the examination of specimens. Notwithstanding the advance of material used, and wages of hands employed, we are yet furnishing
PICTURES AT THE OLD PRICES.
Photo Miniatures.
Ivorytypes.
Life-size Heads in Crayon, Oil, and Pastel.
Cabinet size heads in Crayon, Oil, and Pastel.
Imperial, Plain and Colored, 10-16, 8-10, 4-4, and 1-2 size.
Carte de Visite Vignettes, full size, $4. &c., $3.50 per dozen.
Ambrotypes, from 75 cents upwards.
Ferrotypes, at per dozen, &c. &c.
On hand and for sale, a large lot of
Copies of Rare Engravings,
PHOTOGRAPHS of all the
PROMINENT GENERALS and
DISTINGUISHED MEN, &c. &c.
Outside views taken at short notice.
HENSZEY & Co.,
Photographers,
12-15-1m No. 812 ARCH Street.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING MACHInery, at J. CLENDENNING'S, Frankford Damask Factory:—
Four Power Looms, 70 inches wide, single box, made by Jenks; eight looms, 62 inches wide, do.
THE ABOVE LOOMS ARE ADAPTED FOR MAKING DOUBLE WIDTH FLANNELS.
Six double-box looms, 40 inches wide, 6 treadles, 4 shuttles.
One of Danforth's doubling and twisting machines, and one of Jenks & Son's spooling frames. 12-11-8t

RARE CHANCE.—COUNTRY WOOLLEN MILL; also Saw, Lath and Picket Mill, with fine water power; well located for business. For sale low and on easy terms, or exchanged for city property. For particulars, address Box 1061, Post Office. 12-12-6t*

FINANCIAL ESTIMATES.

Report of Secretary Fessenden—Estimated Expenses of the Government for the Next Fiscal Year.

The Secretary of the Treasury has laid before Congress the following estimates of the expenditures of the Government for the next fiscal year:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 5, 1864.—Sir:—Agreeably to a joint resolution of Congress of January 7, 1861, I have the honor to transmit for the information of the House of Representatives, printed statements of the estimates furnished by the respective heads of departments of the appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, as follows, viz.:—

For the civil service, including the expenses of foreign intercourse, courts, loans, public domain, and all other expenditures, except for pensions, Indians, and the War and Navy Departments	$19,711,650 03
For Pensions	11,200,000 00
For Indian Department	2,656,716 87
For Army proper, &c.	480,229,527 79
For Military Academy	282,601 00
For fortifications, ordnance, etc.	37,830,000 00
For naval establishment	112,187,663 28
	$364,218,162 82

To the estimates are added statements showing:

1. The appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, made by former Acts of Congress of a specific and indefinite character, as follows, viz.:—

For miscellaneous objects, including expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	$8,560,010 14
For compensation to the General Post Office for mail services	700,000 00
For civilization of Indians	10,000 00
For arming and equipping the militia	200,000 00
For interest on the public debt	126,660,020 70
	$136,130,930 84

2. The estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1865, part of which are required for the payment of the liabilities of the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the treasury until after June 30, 1865, and the balance applied to the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, viz.:—

For the civil service	$4,049,536 12
For Interior Department—pensions	299,333 77
For War Department	13,156,059 41
For Navy Department	32,002 90
	$17,536,932 20
Total	$817,886,025 87

It appears by the statement of the estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 20, 1865, that the sum of $3,780,478 79 may be carried to a surplus fund.

Accompanying the estimates are sundry letters and statements furnished by the several departments, containing explanations in regard to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. FESSENDEN, Sec. of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF WAR DEPARTMENT.

ARMY PROPER.

	Year 1866.	Year 1865.
Recruiting, transportation, &c.	$300,000	$300,000
Bounties and premiums,	350,000	350,000
Pay of the army	10,000,000	9,971,243
Commutation of officers' subsistence	1,747,324	1,723,629
Commutation of forage for officers' horses	104,600	104,600
Payment in lieu of clothing for officers' servants	82,760	82,820
Pay to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn	150,000	150,000
Pay of volunteers under acts of July 22 and 25, 1861, &c.	200,000,000	177,462,728
Subsistence in kind	92,782,043	91,425,426
Quartermaster's depart.	50,000,000	60,000,000
Incidental expenses "	10,000,000	13,000,000
Purchase of horses	21,000,000	21,000,000
Transport'n of officers' baggage	500,000	700,000
Transport'n of the army	30,000,000	40,000,000
Barracks, quarters, &c.	5,000,000	5,000,000
Heat'g & cook'g stoves.	100,000	100,000
Telegraph	500,000	275,000
Supplies, transpor'n, &c	1,000,000	900,000
Camp and garris. equip.	50,000,000	58,000,000
Contingencies	400,000	400,000
Medical and hospital department	6,000,000	8,930,640
Secret service	100,000	100,000
Comm'g general's office	10,000	10,000
	$480,126,727	

ARMORY, ARSENALS, AND MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Armament of fortifications	$3,500,000	$2,000,000
Expenses of the ordnance service	1,250,000	500,000
Ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, including horses, &c.	20,000,000	20,000,000
Manufacture of arms at the national armory	3,500,000	2,500,000
Repairs and improvements, &c., at the national armory	100,000	100,000
Purchase of gunpowder and lead	2,500,000	2,000,000
Arsenals	500,000	2,000,000
	$31,350,000	

FORTIFICATIONS AND OTHER WORKS OF DEFENSE.

Fort Wayne, near Detroit	$125,000	
Fort Niagara	50,000	
Fort Ontario, Oswego	100,000	
Fort Montgomery, Lake Champlain	100,000	50,000
Fort Knox, Penobscot river	150,000	100,000
Fort Popham, Kenebec river	150,000	100,000
Fort Preble (new), Portland	150,000	150,000
Fort Scammel, Portland	100,000	100,000
Fort Georges, Portland	150,000	150,000
Fort Constitution (new), Portsmouth	50,000	100,000
Fort McClary (new), Portsmouth	100 000	50,000
Fort Winthrop, Boston	20,000	50,000
Fort Independence, Boston	10,000	
Fort Warren, Boston	20,000	20,000
Sea-wall, Boston harbor	45,000	50,000
Forts at New Bedford	100,000	100,000
Fort Adams, Newport	100,000	
Fort Hale, New Haven	95,000	
Fort Schuyler, N. York	50,000	25,000
Fort at Willet's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler	100,000	150,000
Fort Hamilton, N. York	50,000	
Fort Thompkins, Staten Island	100,000	150,000
Fort at Sandy Hook	100,000	125,000
Fort Mifflin, near Phila.	85,000	20,000
Fort Washington, on Potomac river	50,000	
Fortress Monroe, Hampton Roads	50,000	50 000
Fort Clinch, Florida	100,000	100,000
Fort Taylor, Key West	400,000	
Fort Jefferson, Florida	200,000	
Fort on Ship Island	100,000	100,000
Fort at S. Francisco Bay	400,000	50,000
Fort at Alcatraz Island, S. Francisco Bay	330,000	90,000
Additional defenses at S. Francisco	100,000	
Defenses at Wash'gton	500,000	300,000
Contingencies of fort'ns.	1,000,000	1,200,000
Bridge tr'ns and eq'ip'ge	300,000	500,000
Tool and siege trains	500,000	200,000
Surveys for mil'y def's	300,000	150,000
Total under War Dep't	$518,402,131	$523,741,104

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Pay of the navy	$23,327,232	$19,423,241
Construction and repair	24,530,000	26,300,000
Purchase of hemp	570,000	700,000
Fuel for the navy	7,680,000	3,810,000
Equipment of vessels	5,800,000	3,000,000
Provisions	12,927,280	6,415,695
Steam machinery	17,145,000	28,312,000
Surgeons' necessaries	227,500	210,000
Ordnance	8,700,000	8,300,300
Navigation	447,000	125,000
Contingent	2,850,000	3,531,500
Clothing	1,000,000	500,000
	$104,800,503	
Other items, such as hospitals, magazines, etc., make a total under the Navy Department of	$112,187,663	$104,528,464

MILITARY NOTICES.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards and on board United States ships of war on foreign stations.

Term of service, Four Years.

Better compensation than the army.

ALL THE LEGAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.

Marines receive Prize Money.

For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,

No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

C. G. McCAWLEY,
Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELRY WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD-MAKER. 1-6

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.

Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James R. Magee,
N. B. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Riley,	W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Shute, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's lodes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $2·50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 11-12-2m

THE BUCHANAN ROYALTY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$100,000
40,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $10.00

PRESIDENT—JOHN ALEXANDER.
TREASURER—JOHN W. TORREY.
SECRETARY—WM. S. LANE.

DIRECTORS.

A. G. CATTELL, President Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia.
EDWARD G. JAMES, of the house of Thomas Richardson & Co., Philadelphia.
JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 1225 Arch street, Philada.
DAVID VANDERVEER, No. 606 N. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.
J. H. LYDAY, Pittsburg.
R. R. PORTER, M. D., Wilmington.
WM. S. LANE, Philadelphia.

Office No. 148 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

The property of this Company consists of Oil Land, Leases, and Ground Rent Reserves or Royalties of all the oil produced on the "A. Buchanan Farm," on Oil Creek. And also, all the oil and underground deposits in two hundred acres of land on East Hickory creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

There are about one hundred and fifty surveyed oil lots on the "A. Buchanan Farm," over sixty of which are leased to first-class operators. Seventeen wells are now producing oil: several are now being tested with good prospects, and twenty or thirty being bored at various stages of progress.

As a solid promising investment a limited number of full paid shares, of $10 per share, may be obtained at $7 each, upon application to any of the officers, or at the office of the Company.

The prospectus, containing a full description of the Company's property, can be obtained at the office. 11-26-1m

VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

PRINTED CIRCULARS,

With the Prospectus and Geological Report of the property of this Company, are now ready at our office.

This Company owns over 2500 acres of what is known as the best OIL TERRITORY upon the GREAT UPHEAVAL IN WEST VIRGINIA, and offers large inducements to parties to subscribe for the limited number of Shares offered at $4 per share for full paid stock, the par being $10 per share.

This price per share is not above the marketable value of the lands, and it is offered for the sole purpose of increasing the facilities for development, and will, beyond a reasonable doubt, prove a profitable investment.

COOPER & GRAFF,

No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1864. 11-29

LONGWORTH'S SWEET CATAWBA WINE
LONGWORTH'S SWEET CATAWBA WINE.
LONGWORTH'S SWEET CATAWBA WINE.

A small invoice of this favorite brand at the CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY, No. 42 (forty-two) S. FIFTH Street, above Chesnut. 11-25-tuthsm

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized Under the Laws of New York.

TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New York.

NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William street, New York.

EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Pollamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 45 Exchange place, New York.

EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No. 50 Broad street, New York.

ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.

FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT,
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New York.

VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.

TREASURER,
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,

No. 52 William Street, New York,

No. 121 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.

Capital Stock, 300,000 Shares,

AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

STOCK SUBJECT TO NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT.

50,000 Shares, or $100,000, Reserved for Working Capital.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE SHARES OF THIS COMPANY HAVING BEEN ALREADY TAKEN IN

New York and Philadelphia,

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL REMAIN OPEN BUT FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER AT THE OFFICES NAMED BELOW:—

NEW YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS,

FRANCIS A. PALMER,
At Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 52 William Street.

POLHAMIUS & JACKSON,
12-15-6t No. 45 Exchange Place.

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,

DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES, AT $5 PER SHARE.

$50,000 Cash Reserved as Working Capital.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,

TO A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES,

$2·50 PER SHARE.

STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.

This Company owns OVER FOUR SQUARE MILES of territory, in the choicest localities east and west of the Allegheny river, adjoining Venango county, and has already a valuable producing interest in its saw-mill and timber.

Subscription Books are now opened, and Subscriptions received at the offices of the Company,

Nos. 23 and 24 Washington Buildings,
S. THIRD STREET, BELOW WALNUT,

And at the office of

PHILIP H. BRICE & CO.,
No. 305 WALNUT STREET.

WILLIAM D. SMITH, Treasurer.
12-9-4t tuthsTu E. J. HARRISON, M. D., Secretary.

COAL OIL,
AND OTHER INCORPORATED COMPANIES,
can be supplied at lowest cash prices with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOKS,
STOCK LEDGERS,
DIVIDEND BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.
A full assortment of samples on hand for purchasers to select from. Styles of over 150 different Cert. Centre of Stock.

W. G. PERRY, Manufacturing Stationer,
11-26-6w S. W. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

THE DRAKE PETROLEUM COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL. . . . . $1,000,000.

100,000 SHARES, PAR $10.

$50,000 Cash Working Capital.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,
T. HASKINS DU PUY,
President of the Catawissa Railroad Company.

VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS D. WATTSON,
Of the Hardware firm of Truitt & Co., No. 708 Market St.

TREASURER,
SAMUEL WORK,
Of Work, McCouch & Co., Bankers, No. 34 S. Third street.

DIRECTORS,

T. HASKINS DU PUY,
THOMAS D. WATTSON,
E. S. RICHARDS, of Germantown,
WM. D. SHEERERD, Insurance Agent.
GEORGE P. WAY, of late Dry Goods firm of J. T. Way & Co.,
A. W. LEISENRING, Cashier Manch Chunk Bank,
EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq.

The property of the Drake Petroleum Company consists of two tracts of land, one of two hundred and fifty-seven acres and one of two hundred and sixty-five acres, making in all five hundred and twelve acres, in fee, on the Caldwell Branch of Oil Creek.

The property has been critically examined by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and the territory pronounced, in their judgment, to be fully equal to that on Oil Creek, along which the largest oil wells ever discovered have been found.

The lands resemble those on Oil creek in every particular, and it is believed, from the large number of oil springs in close proximity, that valuable wells will be opened on both these tracts.

The management have already secured several engines and engaged a competent superintendent, with a view to immediate and energetic development.

A large portion of these tracts is bottom, and admirably adapted for boring.

Several companies are organized on lands immediately adjoining this territory, among which are the Briggs and Crescent Oil Companies of Philadelphia.

In presenting the Drake Petroleum Company to the public, the Directors ask that their scheme should be examined, and subscriptions made to the Stock in full faith as to its present and prospective value.

T. HASKINS DU PUY, President.
THOMAS D. WATTSON, Vice-President.
SAMUEL WORK, Treasurer.

Subscriptions will be received at the Banking House of

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
12-7-tf No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Card from the Trustees.

No. 52 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, December 14, 1864.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STOCK OF THE NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

It is advertised that 50,000 Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company will be reserved as WORKING CAPITAL. To prevent misconception, the management desire to state that

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH ($100,000),

will be deposited with the Company's Bankers, to be used only in the development of the magnificent property belonging to the Company, and for the legitimate contingent expenses.

A large majority of the stock having been taken, the books will soon be closed.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, PRESIDENT.
FOR THE TRUSTEES

E. C. STEDMAN, SECRETARY.

Subscription Agents in Philadelphia,

CLARKSON & CO.,
12-14-6t No. 121 S. THIRD Street.

THE CLARION RIVER OIL COMPANIES.

OFFICE, No. 341 WALNUT STREET,
(SECOND FLOOR).

WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
PRESIDENT.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
12-31-tf* Secretary and Treasurer.

THE OAK BALL OIL COMPANY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

$20,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

100,000 Shares. $5 Par Each.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50 PER SHARE, FULL PAID.

PRESIDENT,
HECTOR TYNDALE.
TREASURER,
HENRY E. SIMPSON.
DIRECTORS,

HECTOR TYNDALE,	J. C. FISHER,
HENRY CARSON,	WILLIAM ANSPACH,
WILLIAM M. GREINER,	J. C. FRYER,
HENRY E. SIMPSON.	

The property of the above Company consists of over 460 (four hundred and sixty) acres of Land in fee simple, situated on the Sugar Camp Branch of Stuart's run, Venango county, Pennsylvania, lying between Oil creek on a line between the Hyde and Egbert, Story, and McElheny Farms and the Allegheny river, in the heart of the oil regions, nearly two miles on each side of the run, of bearable territory, with room for the sinking of hundreds of wells, and is considered by experienced persons in the oil business invaluable as oil-producing territory. There are oil wells in every direction near this property, producing large yields.

The utmost energy is being, and will be, directed to the development of this property to make it productive and remunerative to the stockholders.

The Company own a lease of one and a quarter acres on the Culbertson tract, on the Allegheny river, nearly adjoining continuous pumping wells of forty barrels per day. A well has just been put in operation; is 420 feet deep, from which they are now receiving ten (10) barrels of oil per day, and increasing. It is within a few hundred yards of the celebrated Hussey and McBride and Heydrick wells, and others which have and are producing largely. There is room on this tract for three or four more wells, and on which wells will be sunk without delay. On the main property engine, tools, &c., are being placed, and contracts being made for the sinking of several other wells.

A large portion of the stock having already been subscribed, the books will remain open for a short period for the remaining shares, at the subscription price, $2·50 per share, full paid.

For further information, apply to

J. C. FRYER,
No. 113 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864. 12-13-6t

SOUTHWESTERN OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

PAR OF EACH SHARE, $10.

OFFICE,
No. 521 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

DIRECTORS.

E. TRACY,	JOHN A. WRIGHT,
THOMAS A. SCOTT,	JAMES FULLER, M. D., (Fayette County.)
ADAM WARTHMAN,	

PRESIDENT,
E. TRACY.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. SCOTT.

SECRETARY,
SAMUEL S. MOON.

TREASURER,
JOHN A. WRIGHT.

LANDS IN GREENE AND FAYETTE COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA.

THIRTY-TWO MILES OF OIL FRONT.

A limited number of Shares will be sold at the Subscription price of 12-16-6t

FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE.

FOR SALE—OIL CREEK TERRITORY.—A Free or Royalty Interest on one of the most valuable tracts of OIL LAND ON OIL CREEK, VENANGO COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. It lies at the junction of

OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN,

and covers about 160 acres of ground, upon which are numerous LEASES, with over SIXTY WELLS thereon, either producing, or in progress and nearly finished. The LESSEES are daily beginning other wells on sites yet uncompiled, as there is room for ONE HUNDRED additional wells.

Those in use are both FLOWING AND PUMPING WELLS, one of which has flowed

1000 BARRELS PER DAY.

The Working Interest of one of the New Wells, sold last week among the operatives themselves at the rate of

$150,000 FOR THE WELL,

and THREE ACRES reserved by the original owner for his residence, sold also at the rate of $750,000

such an opportunity, it is believed, has not been recently offered, and would make a producing basis of such value as to afford an immense capital.

Apply to C. B. DUNCAN.
12-7 No. 420 WALNUT Street.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.
100,000 SHARES.....$5 Each.
Subscription Price.....$3.
10,000 Shares Reserved as Working Capital.

Office, No 314 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

No. 1. A well on Oil Creek, now pumping 10 barrels per day, and increasing.

No. 2. A well on Oil Creek, now over 300 feet deep, with large show of oil. Near this is the Corn Planter Well, which is now pumping 100 barrels of oil per day.

No. 3. A well on Oil Creek, 300 feet deep, now ready for tubing, with splendid show of oil; every prospect of producing largely.

No. 4. One fifth interest in a tract of five hundred acres on the Allegheny river; six wells now pumping fifty barrels of oil per day; three more wells now going down; with near a mile of river front, all good boring territory.

No. 5. A half acre at Tidioute, near the Economite Wells, which are now pumping sixty barrels per day.

No. 6. Six acres in fee in Walnut Bend, on the Allegheny river; immediate yet surrounding this property are nine producing wells. This tract will be developed rapidly.

Subscriptions are now being received and a large portion of the stock already taken. The prospectus and all information can be obtained at the Office of the Company, now at No. 314 MARKET Street. 12-13-1m

WILLOW GLEN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $300,000.

DIVIDED INTO 60,000 SHARES, OF THE PAR VALUE OF $5·00 EACH.

Working Capital, $30,000.

Books of Subscription for FIFTEEN THOUSAND Shares of Stock, at TWO DOLLARS per Share, opened at the Office of the Company,

No. 427 WALNUT STREET,

Or Subscriptions may be left with any member of the Board of Director.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES M. CONARD.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JOHN H. CARR.

DIRECTORS,

JAMES M. CONRAD, No. 627 Market street
JOHN H. GRAHAM, No. 627 Market street.
JOS. B. SHEPPARD, No. 1008 Chesnut street.
COATES WALTON, No. 623 Market street.
WM. HART CARR, No. 1234 S. Broad street.

The Oil lands of the Company consist of the following described tracts, embracing, in all, one hundred and fifty-two (152) acres.

TRACT NO 1

contains fifty-six (56) acres, situated at the junction of Burns' Run and the Ohio river, with a frontage on both the river and run.

TRACT NO. 2

contains forty (40) acres, adjoining No. 1.

Nos. 1 and 2 are leased for fifteen years, three-fourths of the oil accruing to the Company. They embrace the entire valley of the run for nearly one mile.

TRACT NO. 3

contains fifty-six acres, owned by the Company in fee simple, located on Fifteen creek, which empties into the Little Muskingum river. The Messrs. Tack Brothers, who have been so successful on the Horse Neck property in Virginia, are now sinking a well on the adjoining tract, within six hundred feet of our line. 12-16-6t

PENNSYLVANIA IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

Office, No. 139 S. Fifth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

200,000 SHARES AT FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

Reserved Capital, $250,000.

PRESIDENT.
ALEXANDER K. McCLURE.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,	JOHN M. POMEROY,
D. K. JACKMAN,	ELISHA W. DAVIS,
J. C. BOMBERGER,	PETER H. SMALL.

SECRETARY.
JAMES M. SELLERS.

TREASURER.
ELISHA W. DAVIS.

This Company has 120 acres of land, in fee, on Allegheny river, immediately opposite Oil City, and adjoining Layenia, with 110 rods front on the river, and 75 rods front on Lay's Run. Hon. C. F. Ramadell, Editor of the Oil City "Monitor," and agent for this land, assures the Company that it will sell in lots for $100,000, reserving the oil right, which is worth $100,000 additional. Immediate revenue will be derived for the Company from the sale of these lots; and the Company have two good engines with complete fixtures, to operate immediately for Oil. The territory in this immediate locality has never failed to produce profitably.

Also, 100 acres, in fee simple, in the celebrated Cherry Run District, immediately adjoining Cherry Run Petroleum Company, whose stock is now worth $40 per share. The Company now have offers, which will be accepted, for sinking wells on lease, without any cost to the corporation, and one-half the proceeds to go to the Company. The Curtin and St. Nicholas Companies are in this immediate locality, and their stock is now commanding a large premium. In addition, the Company has 40 acres, in fee simple, on Cherry Tree Run, which empties into Oil Creek, and is the best-producing section of the Oil territory; and 110 acres, in fee simple, on Walnut Bend, five miles above the mouth of Oil Creek, and not over two miles from the celebrated Reed well, now producing over two hundred barrels per day.

Also, the lease of three tracts of land, two on Oil Creek, each producing over ten barrels per day, and one on Allegheny river, producing ten barrels per day of heavy Oil, worth now twenty-one dollars per barrel. The Company now receives three-fourths of the proceeds of the last named well, and one-half of the other two. Each of these tracts will be developed by the Company by sinking additional wells, and the engines and fixtures are now on hand to do it.

The officers of this Company mean to prosecute the development of these lands most energetically, and they have entire confidence that they will yield very large dividends on the capital stock.

Subscriptions must be made promptly, as more than one-half of the stock is already engaged.

Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Company. 12-13-6t

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1864.

GARIBALDI "AT HOME."

As a hero, as a redresser of public wrongs Garibaldi is well known to the world, but few have penetrated into his inner life, and observed those ever-recurring traits which show what a man is, far more than the facts which will live in history. "My General can have saved nothing," said Captain —— to me, "from his own exertions; for you know that as a very recent date he was working for two francs a day. But his brother died in 1852, and left him five thousand francs—a little fortune to one whose wants were few. With a small portion of this, 'my General' might have purchased a province in Sardinia, but he preferred the solitude of an island, bought a piece of land in Caprera, and bringing over with him his daughter Teresita, literally set up his tent. Mrs. Robertson, an English lady, some time a resident there, took charge of Riccotti. Soon the tent was exchanged for a wooden house, which, in course of time, gave place to a few rooms of ordinary structure; and so the house, which will be long the object of a pilgrimage to many a hero-worshipper, grew into its present proportions.

"The residue of his small property Garibaldi lent to a cousin at Nice, and when his relative died the executors made some difficulty about the payment, as the General, with his usual simple trustfulness, had taken no acknowledgment for it. 'Pay me if you will,' said he, 'or refuse it; I shall not go to law about it;' and finally it was refunded. 'It is a barren and unkindly soil,' said my friend, 'is that of Caprera.' The formation is of hard granite, and we have sent specimens of it to Leghorn for sale, but as yet there has been no demand. The island is eighteen miles in circumference, is rugged in the extreme, though the highest elevation is not more than 700 feet. Game there is in abundance; wild asses are found upon it, and fish swarm around the coast; but a comparatively small portion of Caprera admits of cultivation, and the winds which sweep over it destroyed almost everything in the shape of a tree. Still it must have been inhabited by a Roman colony, for ruins have been found, and coins of the age of Constantine, which 'my General' gave to an English gentleman. On so unpromising a spot Garibaldi set to work, and perhaps the very difficulties he had to encounter added interest to the spot. Already it produces corn enough to supply our family, which ordinarily consists of forty, as poor followers are always coming over, and they are never turned away. A few olive and fig trees, too, have been planted; but they are stunted, as the soil is not genial, and the winds torment them. Flowers we have none, as the General says a potato is worth more than a flower. Here the General works with us, and we work hard, too, for we must earn our bread. We have a mill in the island, of three horse-power, and Menotti and I have the superintendence of all the arrangements. Apropos of the mill, I will tell you an incident which will make you smile. Menotti and I were each of us carrying up to it a barrel of water on our shoulders, when, one morning in the spring of 1864, Count T——, who was staying with us, met us, and introduced the Duke of ——, who had just arrived with his yacht. The Duke looked puzzled, as we were, to all appearances, two facchini; but, putting down our burdens, we went up to announce the new arrival. 'I cannot receive him,' said Garibaldi, 'for I am too unwell.' He had taken one of his customary doses that morning. The request was urged again. 'But how can I receive the Duke when I refused to see Pepino this morning?' Now, Pepino was a goatherd, who had come to acknowledge some kindness. Menotti, however, at last conquered his father's scruples, and the Duke was admitted; but Pepino was sent for immediately after.

Nothing can be simpler than 'my General's' mode of living, as he is generally contented with two dishes, and those not luxurious. We make a great consumption of eggs, reserving our fowls for foreigners. When the Duke came we had a festa. If we kill any beast we salt down what is not eaten when fresh. As for wine, we do not drink any, partly from economy. At one time we drank a little, but when the Polish Revolution broke out, it was resolved to abstain altogether, and to give the proceeds, amounting to about fifty francs a month, to the good cause. How matters are held together, however, it is impossible to say, for Garibaldi spent every farthing of what remained from his brother's fortune on the Neapolitan Revolution; and you well know that, so far from profiting by a position which placed everything at his disposal, he paid four francs a day for his dinner like the others, when lodged in a princely palace. He lives literally on Providence, and Providence takes care of him. He is entirely careless of his own ease or comfort. He seems to take no thought for food. Providence, however, watches over him. The English have sent us large stocks of provisions—soups, biscuits, and other articles; whilst the quantity of linen that arrived when he was ill was immense. When he has been traveling, friends, without saying anything to him, have subscribed together and paid the bills. He is the world's benefactor, and the world treats him as his guest. If anything is required to be done in the house, carpenters or masons are sent from Leghorn. Some two or three years since, workmen were sent from Sicily to cultivate his ground, and they have remained ever since, though Garibaldi has never taken them into his service. Even the steamers which run once a week to Maddelena are placed at his disposal, and his commissions executed as a labor of love. So active a man as is 'my General' I never met. I never saw him idle. Even if he has a cigar in his mouth he must be doing something; he makes regular barometrical observations, and one of us every evening notes them; every plant he sets in the ground he registers. With all his mental absorption, and his great bodily activity, his tenderness on occasions is extreme."

SYSTEM IN GAMBLING.

To stand by and see the wreck of "a system" is one of the most dismal spectacles in the world. The most marvellous thing is that the ship goes to pieces in a few minutes. There is a stout English gentleman, for instance, in a rich brown wig, and a flowing white waistcoat, who has discovered "a system," and has come to play it. We may suspect that he has been a good deal "knocked about," and has rubbed up against all manner of characters; for he talked in French and German with a fluency that more respectable people do not attain. He has his fixed place on the croupier's right; has a little volume on gaming, beautifully scored in black and red lines, and has, besides, a black crop-haired, twinkling-eyed aide-de-camp, whose duty it is to do hurried arithmetic, and lay down the money. Before the chief is to be seen a most inviting and varied pile: two fat rouleaux, three heaps of golden double-Fredericks, and three or four heaps of heavy double-florins. Every morning he comes, and a gaming menial secures his place for him, according to the formula, by laying a bit of silver on a card, and there he sits from eleven until about two.

The system consists of beginning with a couple of florins. If he win, the same sum, and a little more, is put down on the other color; if he lose, double is put down on the first color. Generally he loses for, say three or four turns, but then all would come right again. The system flourished. People began to talk of the burly Englishman and his system; and it was known that he was winning steadily and surely about forty napoleons a day. It was hard and severe work, but it was sure, and he was content with small gains. Once or twice came what fast men pleasantly called a "squeak." Luck seemed to take pleasure in "dodging" him, and as often as he changed his color it purposely changed too. Gradually his arithmetic grew complicated—his arithmetician aide-de-camp had to do large sums, and at last reached five hundred florins, which would be one thousand two hundred and forty or so the next time. It really did come to that, and the burly Englishman gasped a little as he staked. But the right color came up and he was saved.

It went on for a fortnight, when one morning I came in just as he had got into one of these crises. It was eight hundred florins. It was two thousand. The aide-de-camp is agitated. The leader is white and red with agitation. He has to visit a private bank in his bresst-pocket, and takes out rustling notes of a thousand francs. He loses again. More notes—more losses. He has to abandon the system in confusion. The whole thing is over in ten minutes. The ship goes to pieces—system, numbers, calculations, aide-de-camp, everything is swept under, and in a few seconds more is heard the fatal shriek of the foot of the chair violently pushed back upon the polished floor. The croupiers, who have had infinite trouble during the fortnight announcing his calculations, grin and chuckle as he goes; but I see their superintendent stamp his foot angrily, and "gronder" them through his teeth. The decencies must be kept up, and we must respect misfortune. The poor burly Englishman and his aide are seen no more; but this is the old, old, the very oldest story.—*All the Year Round.*

FINANCIAL.

HENRY APPLE,
GAUGER AND COOPER,
No. 205 S. Water Street, below Walnut,
PHILADELPHIA.

Imitation Brandy and Wine Casks, and all kinds of work made of old and new stuff, always on hand or made to order.

Coal packed in hogsheads for shipping. All kinds of trimmings punctually attended to. 11-29

COLONEL M. EINSTEIN,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 7 FARQUHAR BUILDING,
11-28-3m WALNUT STREET, BELOW THIRD,
BUYING AND SELLING STOCKS ON COMMISSION.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
aul-tf No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 35 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and Interest allowed, as per agreement. 11-17-3m

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
24 No. 39 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mhl

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of All Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. 8-5-1

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in GOLD or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

OFFICE FOR THE
SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW
UNITED STATES
5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of $50s, $100s, $500s, and $1000s, both registered and coupons.

The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
11 15 Philadelphia.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
M'CLINTOCK RESERVE OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES, - - - - - $10 EACH
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $6 PER SHARE.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES McMILLAN.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
J. D. REINBOTH.

No. 435 WALNUT STREET

The property of this Company is all in Venango county, and is believed to be as good oil territory as any in the county:—

No. 1. One-fourth royalty interest in three acres and one-hundred and five perches of land, being the M'Clintock Reserve, situated at the junction of Oil Creek with Cherry Run. The leases (99 years) are held by merrick and responsible men. There is a flowing well, struck about the 26th of October, and is now yielding 140 barrels per day, with a good prospect of a large increase. There is also a pumping well, yielding over 40 barrels, increasing daily, and it is confidently expected will become a large flowing well. Three other wells are nearly completed, one 36 feet deep, in the third sand rock; one 460 feet deep; one 525 feet deep, just through the third sand rock, and ready for the engine, which is on the ground, and another just commenced, in all of which oil has already been found, and will be, it is supposed, in a few weeks, largely productive, making six wells completed and in active process of completion. On this territory there is room for twelve or sixteen wells, and, from the character of the leases, will be developed rapidly.

No. 2. One half acre of ground in the centre of the above tract, reserved originally by the owner as his residence, and on which it stands. This is a fee simple, but subject to one-fourth of the oil produced from it. The best judges pronounce this half acre to be as good oil territory as any on the creek, and which the Company expect to develop as rapidly as possible for the benefit of the stockholders.

No. 3. One-third working interest in three and one-half acres on Oil Creek, situated further up, adjoining the widow McClintock's farm, and as favorably located as Nos. 1 and 2. On this property there is a new well, producing 30 barrels of oil daily, and increasing. Another well in progress of boring, and progressing satisfactorily. This property is susceptible of greater development, and promises to be largely productive.

No. 4. Two hundred and ten acres of land in fee simple on Pithole Creek, three miles from the Allegheny River, and surrounded with wells, already developed and successful. A large portion of this farm is believed to be good oil territory.

No. 5. A valuable tract on Stuart's Run, containing about thirty acres. This is regarded as one of the most desirable regions outside of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Several companies have commenced operations with highly favorable prospects.

No. 6. A valuable tract on and near Tuba Run, which empties into the Allegheny River, on the east side, about one mile above Tionesta Village. Several ravines pass through this property, and there is considerable of good timber on it. No reason why it should not prove to be good oil territory.

No. 7. A valuable tract on Tionesta creek, just above Lacey's Mills, on the left-hand side of the creek, containing about fifty acres, with as many rods on the creek. Indications for oil very favorable.

No. 8. A valuable tract on Tionesta creek, just above the last described, containing about fifty acres, and about fifty rods front on the creek.

No. 9. A tract of territory on and adjoining a run which empties into Hemlock creek, about five miles from Frosident, and near to the property of the President Petroleum Company. It contains about two hundred acres, part well timbered, the balance believed to be good oil territory.

No. 10. A valuable tract on and near Pithole Run, about one mile from the Allegheny river, and nearly opposite the celebrated Pithole Creek, which is now regarded with much favor. This property contains about twenty-five acres, part well timbered, and there are good reasons for believing they will prove good oil territory.

Immediately on going into operation this company will be in the receipt of say 60 barrels of oil per day, which at $10 (it is now selling at $12), will be a daily income $600, or $180,000 per annum, enabling the company make dividends of not less than three per cent. per month on the investment from the beginning, with a good prospect of a large increase.

It is believed that no oil company has been formed with more certain prospects of success. Only a limited portion of the stock is offered at $6, as the corporators confidently believe that in a very short time the stock will be worth much more than par.

As the company relies mainly on the first described property for their present income, the following report, made by a committee of gentlemen appointed to make the examination, is submitted:—

The undersigned committee, appointed to examine the property of the McClintock Reserve Oil Company, respectfully report:—

That they have thoroughly examined the John McClintock Reserve, situated at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. The property located on a beautiful bluff, admirably adapted to boring. There are six wells finished and in progress. One well, which had been yielding about forty barrels daily, had suddenly increased to one hundred and forty barrels, and was flowing at about this rate on our visit. Another well, represented as yielding seventy-five barrels, was pumping at the rate of eighty to ninety barrels, and the intelligent superintendent and lessee was sanguine in the expectation that in a short time it would become a flowing well, and give a much larger yield. These two wells are but a few weeks old, and have every indication of becoming very large wells.

Three other wells are in process of boring, and will be finished on or before the first of January; and from the indications, we believe they will all be largely productive. One other well was just commenced, and will be pushed rapidly to completion.

The whole of the property, except the half acre on which the homestead stands, has been leased, and is in the hands of experienced and energetic men, who will spare no pains or expense to develop the property in the best manner, and in the shortest possible time.

The derricks, houses, engines, tools, etc., are all new, and the best of their kind, and in excellent order, giving evidence of the careful supervision of the owners of the leases.

We have no doubt that the Company's interest—one-fourth royalty—now about fifty-five barrels per day, which at $10 is $550, will be greatly increased by the first of January next; and as the land will admit of twenty wells being bored upon it, a good idea may be formed of the immense yield which will result when all are finished. The homestead occupies half an acre—from which the Company will receive three-fourths of the oil if they work it, and which your committee strongly recommends; it would not be surprising if this interest alone should, before the expiration of a year, realise an income of several hundred barrels per day.

The entire property consists of a little over four acres, with a superior dwelling and good barn upon it. From its proximity to Cherry Run, and its peculiar location, together with the fact that the property and not been found to be affected by other wells in the immediate neighborhood, we are led to the conviction that it is one of the most desirable properties on Oil Creek.

Yours respectfully,

J. D. REINBOTH, No. 435 Walnut street.
JAMES McMILLAN, No. 606 Sansom street.
12-5-mwfsw W. H. RICHARDSON, No. 600 Market St.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
10-24-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, December 21, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Store House, Hanover Street Wharf, of

ONE HUNDRED ($00) FAULKS,

To be made in the best manner, of 15 ounce cotton duck, best quality, army standard, size 28 by 40 feet, when finished, and subject to the inspection of an inspector, appointed on the part of the Government. Samples of duck required.

Bidders will state prices both in writing and figures, the quantity bid for, and time of delivery. Price to include packages and delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount proposed, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids if deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel HERMAN BIGGS, Chief Quartermaster.

GEORGE R. ORME,
12-15-3t Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 14, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, December 19, 1864, for manufactured Hickory at the United States Warehouse, Hanover street wharf, properly packed, ready for transportation, of the following articles, viz.:—

1000 Hoad Mallets.
1000 Halter Chains.

The above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the quantity bid for, and the time of delivery, price to include boxes and delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount proposed, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of

Colonel HERMAN BIGGS,
Chief Quartermaster.
GEORGE R. ORME,
12-14-14t Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 11, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, December 17, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, of the following articles, viz.:—

One Thousand (1000) sets Finch Leather Hose, with Jones' Patent Couplings.

One hundred thousand (100,000) feet 3 inch Poplar, well seasoned, square edged.

All of the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for, and the time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel HERMAN BIGGS, Chief Quartermaster.

GEORGE R. ORME,
12-12-9t Captain and A. Q. M.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 29 SOUTH Street.
BALTIMORE, Md., December 9, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, December 22, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with

FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF GOOD FAT BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1200) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight; and falling short of (1000) one thousand and fifty pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

Proposals by telegraph, or other irregular, informal proposals, will not be considered.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separately, its appearance indicating less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid to secure consideration must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—

We ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be endorsed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payment will be made after delivery if funds are on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Bidders will please state prices, if payment is made in currency, and also prices if made in Certificates of Indebtedness.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. B. GILMAN,
12-10-10t Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, No. 1103 GIRARD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., for furnishing the Stationery that may be required at this office, in accordance with the following schedule, for six months commencing January 1, 1865:—

White Cap Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 13 pounds per ream.
White Legal Cap Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.
White Letter Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 8 pounds per ream.
White Commercial Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 4 pounds per ream.
White Folio Post Paper, ruled. Name price of paper per ream.
Buff Envelope Paper, 21x32 inches.
Blotting Paper, 19x28 inches. Price per sheet.
Blank Books, demi size, full bound. Price per quire.
Blank Books, folio size, full bound. Price per quire.
Blank Books, cap size, half bound. Price per quire.
Envelopes, white or buff, No. 12. Price per 1000.
Envelopes, white or buff, 9x4 inches. Price per 1000.
Envelopes, white or buff, 8½x3½ inches. Price per 1000.
Envelopes, white or buff, 6½x3¼ inches. Price per 1000.
Letter Copying Books, letter and cap size, 500 and 1000 pages each, per dozen.
Memorandum Books, octavo, per dozen.
Writing Fluid, equal to Arnold's, quart and pint bottles.
Copying Ink, equal to Arnold's, quart and pint bottles.
Carmine Ink, Equal to Davids', glass bottles and stoppers.
Ink Powder, per dozen papers.
Lead Pencils, equal to Faber's, Nos. 2 and 3, per dozen.
Red and Blue Pencils, equal to Faber's, per dozen.
Glass Inkstands, assorted, per dozen.
Steel Pens, assorted, per gross.
Steel Pens, Gillott's, Nos. 303 and 404, per gross.
Pen Holders, assorted, per dozen.
Tin Paper Folders, per dozen.
Red Sealing Wax, ½-ounce and 1-ounce sticks, per pound.
Red Tape, No. 20, per dozen pieces.
Glass Jars of Mucilage and Brushes, large and small sizes, per dozen.

All the articles must be of the best quality. Samples of each article must accompany each bid, with the name of the bidder distinctly marked thereon, and only one price must be named for each article.

Should any articles not enumerated above be wanted, they must be furnished at the lowest market price.

Proposals must be made only upon the regular forms furnished at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids, or parts of bids, deemed incompatible with its interests.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
12-7-12t Captain and A. Q. M.

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly hue to the face, neck, and arms. Price 30, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 138 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-8-3m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-6t

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1865.

All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Office Furniture, Harness, and saddlery, are requested to send to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal or bid, in duplicate, of the articles they are prepared to furnish to this Depot at short notice, with the name of each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service require it, the articles can be obtained without delay, at the lowest price.

Dealers wishing to sell to this Depot will be required to furnish the bid punctually every Monday morning.

H. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
11-1 Depot of Washington.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 10, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude of 47 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 46 degrees north and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory to Fort Garland and to any other point or posts on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may or do lie west of the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas on or south of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1; 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 5,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, stating that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:—

On Route No. 1 ..... $100,000
On Route No. 2 100,000
On Route No. 3 50,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation for Route No. 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth, Union and elsewhere, depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

H. C. HODGES,
11-30-30t Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Alexandria and Fortress Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats, and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5000 bushels of Corn or Oats, and 50 tons of Hay or Straw, and upwards.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quality of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The Hay or Straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of Oats, Corn, Hay, or Straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector, before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that he will enter into a contract, should he or they fail to do so within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, then to make good the difference between the offer of the said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post Office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds may be obtained upon application to this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
(Town, County, and State) ——

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department at ——, agreeably to the terms of the advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated, Washington Depot, December 8, 1864, the following articles, viz.:—

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 1000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186-, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186-, and I pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of —— days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant.

——

Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated December 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness:— [Seal.]
[Seal.]

I here certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post Office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

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Your obedient servant.

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Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

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Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

Witness:— [Seal.]
[Seal.]

I here certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

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Your obedient servant.

——

Brigadier-

FOURTH EDITION

VERY LATEST NEWS.

RUMORS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

What they Say About Sherman.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Richmond Papers of Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—Richmond papers of the 14th have been received here this morning; they studiously conceal all allusions to Sherman's capture of Savannah, and they are evidently fearful of the demoralizing effects of such intelligence upon the Rebel armies in Virginia and Tennessee.

They admit that Sherman's army was in force around Savannah, but deny that that city was either invested or besieged. They do not pretend to conceal the damage inflicted upon the Weldon Railroad by Warren, and the tone of their articles is generally despondent.

FROM LATE REBEL PAPERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 15.—The steamer *Crescent* arrived last night from Port Royal, with 780 released prisoners, and proceeded immediately to Annapolis.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 10th says Sherman's army is reported still moving towards Savannah. We learn that the affair at Station No. 2, on Thursday, was simply a slight skirmish.

From the Charleston Courier, December 8.

The Augusta *Chronicle* says:—"We had the pleasure of meeting Captain Chapers, of Winder's staff, who is in our city in connection with the Confederate Prison Bureau, whose headquarters are to be located in this city. Captain Chapers informs us that all the prisoners at all points within reach of Sherman have been safely removed. He also states that the vandals were so disappointed at finding that the "blue-bellies" had flown from Millen, that they vented their spleen on the defenseless inhabitants of the vicinity."

The *Courier* of the 9th says of Georgia affairs:—"We learn that on Sunday last Lieutenant Reynolds, of Wheeler's Cavalry, with a detachment of fifteen men, crossed the Savannah river at Hupsar's Ferry in Beaufort District.

"He had been engaged on scout, and becoming separated from his command crossed into this State to join them further up. He represents Sherman's army as occupying Branum's bridge on Brier creek, sixteen miles from the river, with all the roads towards the river occupied and guarded.

"The opinion seems to prevail that Sherman intends to attack Savannah, but that if he attempts it he would be badly defeated. A report was in circulation yesterday, that on the arrival of his forces at No. 2, he had turned off in the direction of Sister's Ferry, which would indicate an intention to cross into South Carolina.

"The enemy near Pocotaligo was reported to be shelling the road on Friday.

"About one hundred prisoners from Sherman's army arrived in this city yesterday."

The Charleston and Savannah papers of the 9th and 10th have been received.

They are evidently but imperfectly informed as to the movements of General Sherman's army.

Beauregard arrived in Charleston on the 7th, and immediately left for the scene of hostilities on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

The Savannah *News* says on the 6th the Union forces again made an attempt to take the railroad, but were repulsed and driven back. On the 7th they were reinforced and renewed the attack, and fighting continued all day and had not ceased at night. The *News* adds:—It is no doubt a determined effort on the part of Foster to open a way for Sherman's escape.

On the 9th a skirmish with the Rebel outposts five miles from Savannah is mentioned.

The latest Richmond papers say:—Official despatches say that Sherman has developed his forces near Savannah. Hardee is in command of the defenses.

A report is mentioned of fighting at Coosawatchie, and the article closes by saying the report was probably correct, as the enemy have persistently endeavored to make a lodgment on this road.

Arrival of the Steamer "Arago."

NEW YORK, December 16.—The steamer *Arago*, with the steamer *Guiding Star* in tow, has arrived.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Stocks are lower; Chicago and Rock Island, 107¼; Cumberland preferred, 47½; Illinois Central, 140; Michigan Southern, 72¼; New York Central, 116; Reading, 110¼; Hudson River, 109¾; Canton Company, 58½; Erie, 92½; Treasury 7 30s, 105; One-year Certificates, 97¼; Ten-forty Coupons, 94¾; Five-twenty Coupons, 105¼; Coupon 6s, 117; Gold, 204¾.

Kincheloe's Guerillas Disbanded.

We learn from an undoubted source that Kincheloe's band of guerillas have recently been disbanded by an order from their captain, in consequence of an order from the War Department at Richmond having been received by him, directing him to join the 15th Virginia Cavalry with his command. This company of Kincheloe's was organized as an independent one, and when the order above referred to came to hand the men refused to comply with it and after Kincheloe had himself twice applied to the authorities for a revocation of the order, the men took the matter into their own hands, and disbanded. They preferred to lead the reckless life of guerillas to serving as regulars under General Lee.

They are scattered through Prince William and a part of Fairfax counties, each man retaining his arms and acting entirely independent of the others, at all times prepared to act the part of highway robbers, or, in conjunction with others of the band, commit more desperate outrages. A man by the name of Furbell, a desperate character, an old associate with these men, and formerly deputy sheriff of Prince William county, is endeavoring to reorganize them, and we may possibly hear from him in a few days on the guerilla war-path.—*Alexandria Journal.*

From the Shenandoah.

Officers who arrived here this morning from the Valley report everything quiet there when they left. The only Rebel force left remaining in the Valley is encamped near Newmarket, and is not believed to number more than one division of infantry and several brigades of cavalry.

General Sheridan had removed his headquarters to Winchester.

The weather for the past few days has been intensely cold. On Sunday night last two men of the 4th New York Cavalry were frozen to death while on picket. Ten men belonging to the 6th Corps also died from the effects of the cold.—*Washington Republican, yesterday.*

—Mrs. Choate, widow of Rufus Choate, and daughter of the late Miles Oliver, of Hanover, N. H., died at Dorchester, Mass., on Friday last, after a brief illness.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FAIRMOUNT PARK.—This delightful place of resort and pleasure has assumed a very marked improvement within the last few months. Under the management of the new Commissioner of City Property, John W. Leigh, Esq., and Messrs. Sidney and Merry, Civil Engineers, the park has undergone quite a change. We observe that the stately pines and trees have been trimmed and dressed, and the desolate appearance that was once noticeable has disappeared.

The terraces and lawns have been greatly improved. The shrubbery has been neatly trimmed, and many new trees and plants have been added. The walks have been widened and freshly gravelled. The city authorities have just erected a beautiful marble drinking fountain. The low ground on Landing avenue, connecting the Park with the Water Works, has been recently graded and beautifully laid out in drives and walks, and is now being planted with choice trees and shrubbery, which will greatly improve the Park.

Among other improvements we notice two beautiful lakes with jets, which add to the beauty of the late desolate-looking glen on the west side of the mansion. But the crowning novelty of the Park is the cedar fountain, in close vicinity to the lakes, which is nothing more nor less than a stream of spring water running out of a cedar tree. It is amusing to see the crowds of visitors looking to ascertain from what quarter the water proceeds.

Israel V. James, Esq., of the Twenty-first Ward, has the superintendence of the floral and ornamental department, and to his good taste the public are mainly indebted for the improvements made.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—This morning two individuals, giving the names of Stewart Hagan and Francis Quinn, were before Alderman Patchel upon the charge of highway robbery. About half-past 10 o'clock last night, a young man named William Mullin was stopped by three men at Twenty-sixth street and Washington avenue. The villains demanded what valuables he had in his possession. Mullin hesitated somewhat, upon which he was knocked down, and his pockets rifled of a pocket-book and a watch. He then jumped up and ran off. He got into a passenger car, thus getting ahead of the highwaymen. At Twenty-third and Lombard streets he met Officers Taylor and Boner, and the three went back in search of the robbers. The officers spied them under a lamp-post engaged in examining the booty they had obtained from Mullin.

The villains, noticing that they were watched, started off. They were pursued, but one of them succeeded in making his escape. The other two were arrested, and gave the names mentioned above. They were committed for trial. Highway robberies are of frequent occurrence in the western part of the city, and are generally indulged in by the few remaining members of the notorious old gang of Schuylkill Rangers, nearly all of whom have been hung or are now in the Penitentiary. The police in this section are very vigilant, and it is a rare case for any act of vandalism to be committed that the perpetrators are not brought to justice, as in the present case.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.—It may not be known to the generality of the young men of our city that there has for years existed, in a flourishing condition, a number of societies formed and conducted entirely by young men, whose aim is to cultivate their love of literature and powers of debate. About seven years ago such unions were remarkably fashionable, but like other manias, it disappeared, and most of our citizens supposed that all the organizations died with their popularity. Several have, however, for years continued to exist; and there are, at the present time, four such in a flourishing condition.

There has been lately formed a new association which bids fair to take its place at the head of all such literary unions. The members of the Humboldt Literary Union, finding that it was easier to re-create than to correct the evils of their constitution, disbanded their society, and at once took steps towards the formation of another. A large number of new members have joined, and the Philolathean promises to be a decided institution in our city. It meets on Friday evening, at No. 109 North Tenth street, when its second meeting will be held this evening. All the young men of our city would do well to connect themselves with some such association. They are always welcome, and will, we doubt not, find them both interesting and instructive.

THE SKATING SEASON.—Our skating parks are now in excellent order, and doing a good business. Our city railroads carry passengers directly to these ponds, and one is situated at the end of almost every railroad. The advantage of these ponds is their safety, the depth of water being sufficient to make good skating, but not sufficient to endanger any one if he should break through, though the danger of breaking through is much diminished by the shallowness of the water, and consequent greater thickness of the ice. The moonlight nights afford a fine opportunity for indulging the taste for this exercise. The parks in operation are the Philadelphia, at Thirty-first and Wallace streets, and the Gray's Ferry.

THE FAIRMOUNT DAM.—Councils were asked yesterday to make an appropriation for the purpose of enabling the Chief Engineer of Water to make repairs to the eastern end of the Fairmount dam. An examination made a few days since showed that the cribwork which supports the dam had given way for a distance of thirty-two feet and fifteen feet in depth, and that the dam at this point was slowly settling. The work of repairing the damage will be commenced immediately.

EXTINGUISHING FIRES BY CONTRACT.—An effort will be made at the next meeting of Councils to reorganize the Fire Department in such a way as to reduce the expenditures of said Department. An ordinance is now being prepared by direction of the Committee of Councils, which provides that the Mayor shall enter into a contract with some responsible party or corporation to extinguish fires at a cost not exceeding $75,000 per annum.

CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH.—The Church of the Evangelists, in Catherine street, above Seventh, of which the Rev. Samuel Durborrow is Rector, will be consecrated on Sunday next by Right Rev. Bishop Potter. Confirmation will be celebrated in the same place, in the evening, by Right Rev. Bishop Stevens.

HOW TO DECIDE THE QUESTION.—There being a multiplicity of Sewing Machines offered to the public, each one claimed to be *the best*, and as the most prominent ones are within a stone's throw of each other, we advise all contemplating purchasing to give them all a thorough test before doing so. This may be easily done by taking samples of different kinds of work to the various offices to be done. The test for Florence, sold at No. 630 Chesnut street, invites, and the preference is always in its favor when a comparison with others is made. For beauty of work, and the wide range of work which it accomplishes, as well as the ease of operation and economy of thread, together with its elegant appearance as an article of household furniture, the Florence has no rival, and is the only perfect machine "warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded." On account of the many advantages and improvements it possesses over all others, we feel sure that it merits the appellation of the Best Family Sewing Machine in the world, and that we but speak the minds of hundreds of our first families in Philadelphia, who have these machines in practical use, in endorsing the Florence, sold at No. 630 Chesnut street.

WE ATTENDED the commencing sale of the New York American Art Gallery, last evening, at the salesrooms of B. Sc.it, Jr., No. 622 Chesnut street, and were astonished to find the company and bidding so spirited, and composed of so many of the Philadelphia connoisseurs, notwithstanding the stormy weather; it shows that *fine Oil Paintings* are appreciated by the public. The sale will be resumed this and to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock.

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT our Winter Stock of Ready-made Clothing, we are selling it in large amounts, daily, at *reduced prices, much below, present cost of production*; our purchases having been made *for cash, at the lowest prices of the season*, we are enabled to offer customers the advantages thereby secured. Our assortment is full and complete, our goods new, *fresh, and fashionable*, equal to any made to order, and sold so much lower in price as to astonish those who usually procure their clothing in that way. An examination invited.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 Market Street,
BENNETT & CO.

A PAIR OF SHOES MADE IN FIVE MINUTES.—What ingenious man who wants a pair of shoes for his boy in such a little space of time, by cutting the tops off of a pair of boots—sliding down the linings, and making the strings from the spare leather—might have made his son a reconstruction by simply cutting the tail off of a rock cat, and it could be done in about the same time. The inside is called a rock; about way of bringing to notice Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price Clothing Store, under the "Continental Hotel," Chesnut street, near Ninth.

A FRAGRANT BREATH AND PEARLY TEETH are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The Sozodont will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

Sold by all druggists.

A CROWN of gold or a coronet of pearls is the privilege of a few to have; but any lady can restore to a glorious head of hair—Nature's own diadem and title to dignity—by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing. Every druggist sells them.

CHRISTMAS will soon be here; those who wish a splendid picture should secure themselves, and call early in the day at D. F. Rosher's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'s PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—An elegant assortment at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, No. 4 N. Eighth street.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

WINDOW SHADES.—Persons purchasing shades in these times of high prices will save money by at once going to the manufacturer who is so well and favorably known as W. HENRY PATTEN, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

CUSHIONS.—PEW, BIBLE, AND SOFA CUSHIONS, estimates given, and work done lower than can be afforded by any other house. W. HENRY PATTEN, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE.—Old and New Furniture Upholstered and Varnished in the very best manner at W. HENRY PATTEN'S West End Upholstery Establishment, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 413 Chesnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember name, No. 413 Chesnut street.

BURNSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT—An infallible cure for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatism, gun-shot wounds, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it.

$50,000. $50,000.

STATE OF DELAWARE

SIX PER CENT.

COUPON BONDS.

The undersigned are now prepared to furnish the above Bonds in lots to suit purchasers. Each Bond is of the denomination of

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

The Coupons payable on the first days of January and July, at Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia. The Bonds are dated January 1, 1865, and are free of State tax.

The whole amount authorized is one million dollars, of which a large portion has been already disposed of. The State of Delaware being free from debt, with the exception of this loan, makes the investment one of the safest and most desirable securities now obtainable.

ADDRESS,

JOHN McLEAR & SON,

No. 117 MARKET St.,

12-16-6t WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT CAMP LIBRARIES.

The United States Christian Commission, in response to numerous and earnest appeals from surgeons, chaplains, and field officers, will receive, forward, and place under the care of proper librarians,

ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY CAMP AND GUNBOAT LIBRARIES,

of one hundred and fifty volumes each, if the friends of our soldiers and sailors will forward them to its branches, or to the Central Office, during the holidays. It is but a small matter for each purchaser of holiday gifts for friends at home to buy a handsome and pleasant book for his friends in camp or hospital, write his name in it, and direct the bookseller to send it to the Commission. It will be a positive pleasure to hundreds of wives and mothers to take down the choicest volumes from their book-cases and send them thus, where their loved ones can enjoy the pleasure and profit of perusing them. Send none but the best; our soldiers deserve the best. The standard essayists, histories, biography, travels, science, poetry, magazines, standard works of fiction, whatever, in short, you would put into the chamber of your own brother, confined with a broken limb, will be acceptable, as well as religious works. Forward the parcel, marked CAMP LIBRARY, to any of the branches of the Christian Commission, or to GEORGE H. STUART, Chairman Christian Commission, 12-16-tlal No. 11 BANK Street, Philadelphia.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN. Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by GEORGE J. BOYD, Banker, 10-24-3m No. 158 THIRD Street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

THE SCHOMACKER

PIANOS,

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

CELEBRATED FOR THEIR

SUPERIOR TONE AND FINISH.

KNOWN TO BE THE

MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE.

AND SOLD UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

AT THE WAREROOMS,

No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive assortment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos. We have received the highest premiums at all the great exhibitions ever held in this country, including the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, New York, and numerous testimonials from the best artists in this country and Europe.

We feel satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having achieved a reputation for our instruments unexcelled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been flooded into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell any one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers, perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known nor heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufactures certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilful workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from us, the manufacturers, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, there is no redress; the instrument he sells is made for the market, and the purchaser must run the risk. Whereas, on the other hand, we, as the manufacturers, are held responsible, and cannot shirk the responsibility like the agent. Our reputation is at stake at all times. And it is therefore to our interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

Fourth. Admitting that such instruments might be equal to our own when new, they cannot give the same satisfaction, or wear the same length of time, for the reason that the agent depends upon others to keep such pianos as he sells in order, and will of course not expend any of his profits to do so, whilst we, the manufacturers, have our own excellent workmen, who fully understand the business, and will promptly give their attention, and the pianos be made to wear much longer.

Our establishment is one of the most extensive in this country, and when our new improvements now in progress are completed, it will be one of the largest in the world. Our object is to make this branch of industry one of the great institutions of this city.

Our instruments also possess great improvements over others, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material, and procure the best hands here, &c.

If persons desirous to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our pianos. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and prejudiced minds, and those who are interested in the sale of other pianos who may differ from us; to such we have only to say, that it would give us much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other make which they may choose to name.

We again ask our friends and the public to call and examine our superior Pianos. We feel satisfied that no house in this city can compete with us, our prices being reasonable and terms accommodating.

N. B.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Orders for Tuning promptly attended to.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

11-9-wmfrtl No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

George Steck & Co.'s PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

Finest Table Chocolate.—DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth streets, have now in store a supply of the BEST BROMA, COCOA SHELLS and SPANISH CHOCOLATES.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

CONFECTIONS of the

FINEST QUALITY Only,

IN CHOICE VARIETY, AND

Desirable for Presents,

INCLUDING

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
MARONS GLACES,
PISTACHE PASTE,
ST. NICHOLAS CHOCOLATE,
SUPERFINE WHITE NOUGAT,
PISTACHE ALMONDS,
CHOCOLATE AMERICANOS,
CRYSTALLIZED ALMONDS,
AND OTHER

Specialties in Confectionery,

TOGETHER WITH A NEW IMPORTATION OF

BEAUTIFUL BOXES.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

12-15-8tsp No. 1310 MARKET STREET.

NEW RAILROAD LINE NORTH. PHILADELPHIA TO BROOKLYN, THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS. FARE $3. EXCURSION TICKETS $5, GOOD FOR THREE DAYS. On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, trains will leave foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), thence by the Camden and Atlantic and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads to Port Monmouth, and by the commodious steamer Jesse Hoyt, to foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn; returning, leave Atlantic Street Wharf every day (Sundays excepted), at 13 A. M.

Travelers to the city of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. 1y29-tf W. F. GRIFFITTS, General Superintendent.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS' No. 723 KELTY, ARRINGTON & CO CHESNUT STREET

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

WALRAVEN.

I. E. WALRAVEN, Successor to W. H. Carry), MASONIC HALL, No. 719 CHESNUT STREET, Offers Complete Sets of BROCATELLE AND LACE CURTAINS, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

REDUCTION

IN

FANCY VELVET AND SILK

BONNETS,

TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

NEW STYLES,

LOW PRICES.

VELVET BONNETS made over on the latest Frames—at a moderate cost. FELT BONNETS AND HATS RE-SHAPED.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

THE FIRST

NATIONAL BANK.

7 3-10THS

TREASURY NOTES,

CONVERTIBLE AT MATURITY INTO

5-20 BONDS.

These Treasury Notes present great advantages to subscribers as an investment. The interest is liberal, the security undoubted and the privilege given the holder of converting the notes, upon maturity, into UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. BONDS (5-20s) is of great value.

This Bank keeps on hand a large supply of all denominations, from $50s to $1000s.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. allowed on sales of $5000 and upwards; on sales of $15,000 or over, THREE-EIGHTH PER CENT.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,

12-15-6trp CASHIER.

AMUSEMENTS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS

WILL LECTURE ON

"THE NEXT STEP,"

ON

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TICKETS, with seats ..... 50 Cents.
To the Amphitheatre ..... 25 "

To be had at Pugh's, Sixth and Chesnut streets; Callender's, Third and Walnut streets; Needles', Twelfth and Race streets; Union League; and, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at the Academy.

Proceeds of the house will be for the benefit of the Asylum for Destitute Aged Colored People, and Colored Children of the District of Columbia, abandoned by their late owners and masters when they fled to Beaufort, 12-15

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
CROWELL & SINN,
LESSEES AND MANAGERS.

This Evening,

LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK

ON THE

BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH

of the beautiful and intensely sensational Military Drama, in three acts, entitled

JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;

JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;

OR, THE

RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,

RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,

which during the past week filled the theatre in every part with audiences that, in point of numbers and respectability, eclipsed all previous records of the drama in this theatre. Every public journal in the city has lavished the greatest praise upon the production. The "Ledger," the "Inquirer," the "Press," the "Age," evening Telegraph, "Daily News," "Evening Bulletin," "North American," "Sunday Transcript," and the "Sunday Times," have all endorsed it as the

MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

This elegant and exciting drama, replete as it is with STARTLING TABLEAUX,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
SUPERB COSTUMES,
AND ELEGANT MUSIC,
beyond all doubt, at the very head of
SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE LAST GRAND TABLEAU,
THE STORMING OF THE REDAN,
THE STORMING OF THE REDAN,
THE STORMING OF THE REDAN,
THE STORMING OF THE REDAN,

is nightly received with the most
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.

The scene represents the besieged Redan Fort, the key to the city of Lucknow, with a starving garrison bravely holding it. All hope appears to be given up, when the cheers of
HIGHLAND REGIMENTS,
under Sir Colin Campbell, is heard in the distance, the Sepoys storm the fort, and victory seems to them complete, when the Highland regiments appear, and a grand
TABLEAU OF VICTORY AND TRIUMPH
ends the most interesting and exciting Dramatic Picture of modern days, which is nightly
LOUDLY ENCORED
by the excited audience.

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT
will coincide with, for the first time in this city for many years, Reynolds' sterling comedy, known as
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.

George Gaverdale, ... Mr. Lewis Baker
Will be produced on Monday evening,
THE OCTOROON.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 17,
SEVENTEENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when JESSIE BROWN will be produced for the last time at a Matinee.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, December 16,
BENEFIT OF BENEFIT
Of the charming young, able actress,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
Who will appear in her great depict characters of
LADY ISABEL, and MADAME VINE,
In C. W. Taylor's new & Original Emotional Play of
EAST LYNNE,
OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
Only eight times more of
EAST LYNNE.
Seats may be secured from 9 till 2 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.

DOORS PACKED TO THE ROOF.
BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.
Three Glorious Pieces.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), December 16,
THE LADIES OF THE ROUND TABLE.
Tom Tutler, "Peeping Master" ..... J. S. CLARKE.
The favorite spectacular Romance called
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
Nicodemus ..... J. S. CLARKE.
Buckstone's Capital Farce of
A BLOW IN THE DARK.
Pat Rone (first time) ..... J. S. CLARKE.
Unusual preparations for Saturday Night's Gala.

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS, WALNUT Street, above EIGHTH.—Directress, Mrs. CHARLES WARNER, (formerly Mrs. DAN RICE).
YOUNG NICOLO, YOUNG NICOLO,
YOUNG NICOLO, YOUNG NICOLO,
THE GREAT CHILD WONDER,
The Great Child Wonder,
will appear every Evening and on Wednesday and on Saturday Afternoons this week. He is immense, and has no rival on the
FLYING TRAPEZE.
The TALLEYN BROTHERS, Herr NICOLO, Messrs. MERRY and HUTCHINSON, the SIDERWOOD Family, Mr. and Mrs. TOM KING, Mrs. WARNER; the great Man Monkey, W. BOCHELLE; Mr. SAM. STICKNEY; the TRAINED DOGS; LE JEUNE BURT the Wild Rider of the West, will all appear this week. Brilliant Entrees at every performance.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LE JEUNE BURT, a dashing, fearless equestrian, will appear this evening. He is one of the most fearless riders in the profession.

ADMISSION.—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $5 and $6.

Performance commences—Evening, 7:40; Afternoon, 2½ o'clock.

Come early on all occasions, and get choice seats at right.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager ..... JOHN T. FORD.
(Late of the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore; Ford's New Theatre, Washington; and the Alexandria, Virginia, Theatre.)
Stage Manager ..... JOHN B. WRIGHT

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 15 and 16,
EDWIN FORREST
will render his great and unrivaled impersonation,
THE CARDINAL DUKE,
in Bulwer's celebrated Play of
RICHELIEU.
POSITIVELY TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
The play will be produced with every possible advantage of
SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
AND A
BRILLIANT CAST OF CHARACTERS!
MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH as De Mauprat.
Miss ALICE GRAY as Julie.

EDWIN FORREST'S engagement will positively close FRIDAY EVENING, December 30.

MR. FORREST
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY NIGHTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
No performance on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY Evenings.
The Box Sheet, for the sale of secured places, now open between the hours of 9 and 4½ o'clock.
Admission, 50 and 25 cents.
Secured seats 50 cents additional.

CHRIST REJECTED.

This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT Street,
Together with the entire collection of the Institution.
Admittance, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-12-2m*

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, FOR the BENEFIT of the CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

An Exhibition of a Private Collection of Works of Art, in Paintings, Sculptures, Water Colors, and other Drawings, Engravings, &c., is now open at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, No. 1025 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., for the benefit of the Christian Commission.
Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents. 11-26-1-1

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
SUSAN B. PATTON by her next friend, MORRIS MORRIS, vs. GEORGE R. PATTON.
September Term, 1864. No. 85. In Divorce.
Dear Sir:—Please notice a rule, this day granted by the Court, to show cause why a Divorce a vin. mat. should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable on SATURDAY, the 17th day of December, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Yours, &c., W. D. BAKER,
Solicitor for Libellant.
To GEORGE R. PATTON, Respondent, 12-9-lm2w*